Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1825. No. 1807.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 7TH JANUARY 1825.

By Government

No. 7. of 1825. The Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Statement of the Shares under this Presidency in the General Off-Reckoning Fund for the year, 1824, together with the rates of advance, and stipends payable to those present in India.

Statement Shewing the Shares under this Presidency in the General Off-Reckoning Fund of 1824, and the advances and Stipends payable to those present in India.

SENIOR LIST.

(Abolished from the 1st May 1824, so far as respects the filling up of Vacancies, the Officers on the List on that day drawing from the fund an annual Stipend of £543. 15 and the difference between that sum and the annual accruing full Share, heretofore drawn, being made good from the public Treasury, as per Government Order 31st May and 14th September 1824.)

Lieutenant General Sir R. Jones K. C. B. from 1st January to 31st December 1824, in Europe.

Lt. Gen. H. Oakes, ditto, ditto, ditto,

Lt. Gen. T. Marhall, (Deceased) ditto, 21st May 1824, ditto.

Lt. Gen. A. Anderson, ditto, 31st December 1824, ditto.

JUNIOR LIST.

(Abolished on the 1st May 1824, and the Officers Composing that List brought on the List of full Shares from that date, as per Government Order 14th September 1824.)

Lt. Col. Commandant J. Smith, 1st January to 30th April 1824, in Europe.

Lt. Col. Comd. T. Corselis, do. do. do. in India Rs. 1,430 0 55

Lt. Col. Comd. E. Baker, do. do. do. in India Rs. 1,430 0 55

Lt. Col. Comd. D. Prother, do. do. do. in India Rs. 1,430 0 55

Colonels of Regiments on Full Shares.

(ADVANCE £750 OR 6000 SICCA RUPEES PER ANNUM).

Lt. General C. Boye from 1st January to 31st December 1824, in Europe.

Major General J. Bailie, do. do. do.

Maj. Gen. M. Grant, do. do. do.

Maj. Gen. H. P. Lawrence, do. do. do.

Maj. Gen. S. Wilson, do. do. in India Rs. 6, 461 2 10.

Maj. Gen. J. W. Morris, do. do. in Europe.

Maj. Gen. J. Skelton, do. do. do.

Cololnel R. Lewis, do. do. do.

Lt. Col. Comd. H. S. Osborne, do. do. do.

Lt. Col. Comd. W. Roome, do. do. do.

Lt. Col. Comd. D. Leighton, do. do. in India Rs. 6,461 2 15

Lt. Col. Comd. H. Hessman, do. do. do. Rs. 6,461 2 15

Lt. Col. Comd. J. Smith, from 1st May to do. in Europe.

Lt. Col. Comd. T. Corsellis, do. do. in India Rs. 4,337 0 78

Lt. Col. Comd. E. Baker, do. do. do. Rs. 4,337 0 78

Lt. Col. Comd. D. Prother, do. do. do. Rs. 4,337 0 78

Major D. H. Bellassis, Agent for Clothing from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1824 do. Rs. 6,461 2 15

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1825.

No. 8. of 1825. Lieut. W. Hewitt of the 6th Regiment N. I having tendered his resignation of the Adjutancy of that Regiment, the Hon'ble the Governo r in Coun cil is pleased to accept the same and to permit Lt. Hewitt, in Compliance with his request, to proceed to Trichinopoly on his private affairs, for five months from the 1st Instant.

The following appointments are accordingly made.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. H. Spencer to be Adjutant, Vice Hewitt, resigning his Situation of Interpreter and Quarter Master ,--- Date of rank 1st January 1825.

Lieut. R Farquhar, to be Interpeter in Hindoostanee and Quarter Master, vice Spencer, --- Do. do.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1825.

N. 9. of 1825. In consequence of the death of Lieutenant Chas. Pavin, on the 29th December last, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion.

8th Regiment N. I.

Ensign Robt. Fullerton, to be Lieutenant. vice Pavin, deceased,—Date of Rank 30th Dec. 1825,

Bombay Castle, 10th January 1825.

No. 10 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council confirms a Division order by Colonel Kennedy, C. B. dated 23d November last, appointing Captain C. F. Hart, Inspector of Hill Forts, to the charge of the Commissariat duties in the Southern Concan in the absence of Captain Gibbon.

Captain Gibbon having been appointed to the Commissariat Department with the Troops in the Southern Mahratta Country, Captain A. B. Campbell, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is nominated to the Southern Conkan Station.

Bombay Castle, January 11th 1825.

No. 11. of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Private Jackson Stennett, of the 2d European Regiment, his discharge from the Army, on his paying the sum of 320 Rupees into the hands of the Military Paymaster at the Presidency, agreeably to the General Order of the 25th of October last. Private Stennett will report himself to the Senior Magistrate of Police, preparatory to obtaining a passage to England, free of any expense to the Hon'ble Company.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1825.

No. 12. of 1825. The Governor in Council confirms a district Order by Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy C. B. dated Vingorla 28th November 1824, appointing Lieutenant W. Allen, 24th Regiment N. I. Commanding a detachment at Severndroog, to Superintend temporarily the erection of public works in the Southern Concan, in the absence of Captain Pouget, with the Dooab field force.

Bombay Castle 13th January 1825.

No. 13. of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is plased to direct the removal of following Officers of the Commissariat department to the Stations affixed to their names.

Captain Gibbon,———Baroda.

Captain Reynolds,———Surat.

Captain Long ———Candeish,

Captain Falconer,———Presidency,

Captain Campbell,———Southern Concan

Bombay Castle 13th January 1825.

N. 14. of 1825. Major, John Morin, of the 2d Grenadier Regiment of N. Infantry having produced a Medical Certificate in proof of the necessity for his proceeding to Europe for the recovery of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor Council is plaesed to grant him a furlough on that account for three years from the date of his departure.

No. 15. of 1825. The Governor in Council is pleased to grant Captain Gordon, of the 11th Regiment of Native Infanty a furlough to Europe on his private affairs agreeably to the existing Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1825.

No. 16, of 1825. Lieutenant John Schank Grant, of the Engineers, now employed as draughtsman to the Chief Engineer, is removed from that duty, and appointed an Assistant to the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

WM. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

The *Author* of the Song upon "Hunting the Wild Boar," as it was headed in your Gazette of the 22nd. Ult. disclaims any wish or intention on his own part that the lines should have ever been published in India, much less that they should have been gibbetted in print in their present garbled state. The Anonymous personage who forwarded the Song to your Office had neither *Authority* nor right to do so.

January 5, 1825.

We beg to assure the Author that the song, as published, was a faithful transcript of the one sent to us and are much concerned to find that we have given offence in printing it, but the fault does not rest with us.

We take the present opportunity of informing Correspondent who addressed us some days pa that the lines which follow the song alluded to we not sent to us in the same hand writing, nor h we any reason to think that both were forwar by the same person.

E

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mo's 1s. | 8d per Rupee
Calcutta..30 days' 104 B'y Rs. per 100
Madras.....do.. 90½ B'y Rs. per 100

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable....143 B'y Rs. per 100 Sic
Unremittable..110 *a* 114 do.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

A letter from "a Military Officer *consideration.*

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JANUARY 1825.

The day subsequent to the publication of of our Extra the Sarah from England the 10th of August and Teneriffe the 2d of September anchored in the harbour: the passengers by her were

Mrs Major Whitehill and Child, Doctor and Mrs. Stratton and Child, Miss Bowen, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Bax.

By this Ship we have received various newspapers which complete our files to the 20th of August.

At home every thing was quiet and the general aspect of affairs highly satisfactory. The harvest had commenced and throughout the country promised the greatest abundance; the crops, it was supposed, would far exceed the average of former years. A great want of laborers on the farms had been experienced in some counties, which was accounted for in the active employment of the manufacturers, who are stated to be in the most flourishing condition.—The Journals contain very little political news, indeed their columns are chiefly filled with police reports, the number of which, we believe, is unprecedented. The general calmness that now reigns over Europe and the inactive state of public affairs is remarked in the papers, which is also evinced by the prorogation of Parliament to the beginning of November; but the alarmists were looking with an anxious eye towards France, where from the fluctuation of the funds and "other causes less obvious to general observation," it was supposed the then existing calm was likely soon to undergo a change. A Paris paper of the 16th of August notices an ordination of the French King finally putting an end to the liberty of the press, a censorship having been established, which had caused a great sensation in the capital. As an instance of its thraldom we may mention that a whole impression of the *Courier François*, which contained the Will of Napoleon, copied from the English papers, was confiscated. A change in the ministry is also noticed.—There appears to have been no alteration for the better in the state of affairs in Spain. An affray is stated to have taken place between the French and Spanish troops quartered at Madrid, which it was at first supposed would be productive of serious consequences, but subsequent accounts prove to have had its origin in a trifling quarrel, was terminated by a few being wounded both sides. A sort of inquisitorial office is to have been established called the Junta rification of Civil Officers, the Agents of were to enquire into the characters sons suspected of liberalism, and so was the scrutiny, that many old proved loyalists, in undergoing the have been declared impure. In short rs to be attended with all the baneful f the religious Inquisition, or even A Paris paper mentions, as a rumat the French Minister at the Madrid would be recalled, the Government having deemed it necessary that the characters of Minister and Commander in Chief of the French Armies should be united.—It was reported that the Court of Austria was endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation between Portugal and Brazil, and that new instructions had been sent to the Austrian Minister in London regarding negotiations in consequence, but there did not appear to be any likelihood of the endeavor proving successful. The narrow minded and selfish policy that has so long existed with maritime nations in regard to the prohibitory laws, which were supposed to promote the commercial interest of one nation, by obstructing the industry and impairing the resources of others, seems to be fast giving way to more liberal sentiments. The Dutch from whom it might, probably, have been least expected, have set the example in issuing a decree giving effect to a provisional agreement entered into at London during the negotiations pending there for concluding a general treaty of commerce, which equalizes the duties on goods imported into either country, whether in English or Dutch Vessels. Prussia and other States are negotiating treaties with each other upon similar principles, and several of the friendly European Powers have expressed their desire to act towards Great Britain "on maxims of reciprocal confidence and good will". —Intelligence from Jamaica appears to have created much sensation among the West India Merchants, it having been reported that an insurrection had taken place, but the *Times* remarks that a great and undue importance had been given to the late attempts at disorder among the negroes, as by the last accounts the insurrection, as it was termed, had dwindled down to the slaves having been overpowered wherever they were found, and that only fifty remainded out.—In Hayti they were making active preparations to receive the French, who, it was reported, intended to invade the Island with a large force, but no mention is made of the circumstance in the English papers further than as a rumour. Haytian Commissioners had been sent to Paris to negotiate for the recognition of the independence of St. Domingo, but they had not succeeded, in consequence of which it was apprehended the French Merchants in the Island would be placed in a situation of considerable difficulty, if not danger. The capture of Ipsara has been followed by the submission of the Island of Caxo and several places in Candia. The account of the former we have already given. Although of a nature in no trifling degree alarming, and sufficient to damp the spirit of the Greeks in their hard struggle for freedom, it is to be hoped that their success in other quarters will tend to preserve their firmness. In Livadia they appear to have been fortunate, and in the Morea a spirit has been evinced that leads to a hope of their being able to withstand all the efforts of their implacable foes to subdue them. Unanimity, however, appeared to be wanting prior to the fall of Ipsara, and a late paper mentions that two of the principal Chiefs had remonstrated with Mavrocordato on his want of energy, but, if the foreign journals are to to relied upon, the aspect of danger had been the means of terminating dissension and uniting all in the common cause.

In regard to South America very little is said, a report which was in circulation of a victory having been gained by Bolivar over the Royalists is contradicted, it having turned out to be the fabrication of some stock jobber, whose name is known but not mentioned. Commissioners have been sent from the King of the Netherlands and other powers to the Columbian Government, but their object is not stated. There appears to be no later news from this quarter than what has already been laid before the public.

It would seem from the report in the papers, that Government seriously contemplated abandoning the possessions on the western coast of Africa, the Ashantees having proved more formidable enemies than could have been anticipated, and our allies the Fantees having shewn themselves to be of no assistance in keeping them in check. It had become, therefore, a matter of necessity to keep up to so large an establishment as to render the colonies a continued burden to Government, rather than a source of profit. By the report of the African Institution for 1824 the trade at Sierra Leone before the invasion appears to have commenced assuming a degree of considerable importance; 500 to 1,000 pounds worth of gold dust having been received in one day by the merchants in exchange for their goods. It was expected that the duties at the end of 1823 would be double those of the preceding year; this rapid increase had led to an expectation of the Colonies becoming ultimately valuable; considering, however, the great waste of lives that had always attended the maintenance of the establishments no regret can be felt at their abandonment.

There have been so many conflicting statements made respecting the changes that are to take place in the Governments of Madras and Bombay, that we are almost afraid to mention, as having heard from good authority, that Mr. Lushington will proceed to Madras.

The packets now open at the post office for the reception of letters to be transmitted to England by the ships Hannah and Eliza will be closed, the former this day and the latter on the 20th Instant.

An Acbar from Umrut Sir dated the 20th of November states that Runjeet Sing had a narrow escape from assassination; an Afghan horseman having rushed into his tent and endeavored to cut him down with his sword, but was secured before the Maharajah had received any injury. This Acbar also confirms the report in the Calcutta papers of his having crossed the Sinde, adding that a bridge of boats had been constructed for the passage of the Army.

We trust there is no necessity for reminding our readers that the Theatre opens this evening with the amusing Farces of the *Citizen* and *Weathercock*. Between the Farces will be introduced a selection from the *Mountaineers*.

We are requested by our cotemporary of the Chronicle to contradict a statement that was erroneously inserted in his Paper of yesterday; viz. that Mrs. Hutchinson, the Lady of the Resident at Mocha, had died. The Resident himself died on the 10th of October.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER.

We understand that a Copy of the Ma-

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

dras Report on Spasmodic Cholera drawn up by Mr. Scot under the Superintendance of the Medical Board, has been received at this Presidency, and that it is a work of great merit and has the advantage of embracing a longer experience than those of Bengal and Bombay. A Map is attached to it shewing the principal Routes by which the disease extended itself after its introduction into the Madras territories. Some curious facts are brought forward in the course of the work which go far to prove, that though this fatal disorder has not prevailed for near half a century in the same extensive and malignant form which has mark its character for the last seven years, it has still always been occasionally occurring though most frequently overlooked, and that some years before its last great invasion it had even shewn itself partially in an endemic form.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay Races.

Third Day.

On Tuesday, the 11th Jan. 1825.

The Bombay Subscription Plate of £10- from the Fund, and Rupees 100 each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age, Byculla Standard.—*Heats two Miles.*

Mr. Hughes', ...G. A. H...Shamrock, Sky Blue. 1 0
Major Moores'..C. A. H,..Corinthian Tom, Dark Blue. 2 3
Captain Spiller's,.. G. A. H..Beningborough 3 dr
Major Fearon's, ...G. A. H...Fairplay, late Peckem, Blue and Scarlet, 4 2

All started at a slapping pace, Corinthian Tom and Shamrock leading.---These two Horses throughout rated it neck and neck, when Shamrock headed at the last turn, and won by a length.

Time 1st half mile 59½. 2d Do. 1 3½. 3d Do. 1. 4th Do. 1. 5. Total, 4 8

2d heat.

The whole went off at score. Fairplay leading for three quarters of a mile---Shamrock and Corinthian Tom close up—Corinthian Tom fell off in the 3d half mile and the heat was beautifully contested between Shamrock and Fairplay both rating it neck and neck to the distance post. When they were brought to the whip ; Shamrock winning by half a neck.

This race afforded much interest and sport.

Time 1st half mile 58.. 2d Do. 1, 4. 3d Do. 1, 3. 4th Do. 1. 7. Total 4 12.

A Match between Major Fearon's G. A. C. Active, and Major Moore's B. A. C. Diamond two Miles 7 Stone 12 Pound.

Active led by two or three lengths till nearing the two miles starting post, when Diamond ran up, headed, and won by about a length.

Time 1st 1 2, 2d Do. 1 3, 3d Do. 59, 4th 1 1. Total 4 5.

A Plate of Rupees 500 from the fund and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for inches ; 14 hands, carrying 9 stone. *Heats 1½ Mile, and a distance.*

Mr. Elliot's.....G. A. H. Golightly, Light Blue, 1 1
Major Moores', ...B. A. H. Forester, Dark Blue, 2 3
Mr. Hughes', ...G. A. H. Shuffling Tom Sky Blue, 3 4
Captain Spiller's,. . .B. A. H. Flibberty Gibbet, Blue, 4 dr.
Mr. Farmer's.....B. A. H. Linkumdady, White and pink, 5 2
Captain Fitz James's B. A. H. Jemmy, Fancy, 65

They went off at speed from the starting post, Forester leading for a mile and a distance, Golightly then made play and closed upon Forrester and won in good stile.

Time from the distance post to the Stand 19, first ½ mile 1 5, 2d Do. 1 1, 3d Do. 1 0. Total 3 25.

2d Heat.

As in the first heat all started at score Linkumdady leading for a mile and a distance. Golightly here again headed and won easily.

Time—distance post to the stand 18; 1st ½ mile 59, 2d ½ mile 1 3, 3d Do. 1 2. Total 3 22.

A Match between Mr. Letsom Elliot's W. A. H. Tortoise and Mr. Newnham's G. A. H. Haphazard, once Round the Course, 12 Stone each.

This Match was won by Mr. Elliot's Horse Tortoise.

Fourth Day,

On Friday The 14th January, 1825.

A Plate of Rupees 600 from the Fund and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses.---*Heats two Miles*, weight for age and inches ; 14 hands, and aged carrying 9 stone.

Mr. Elliot's,..G. A. H, Golighty-- Light Blue, 1 1
Capt. Sheriff's, B. A. C. Nameless, Blue & Scarlet 2 2
Mr. Hughes', ..B. A. H. Stumbler, Sky Blue. 3 3

Time 4, 20 & 4, 21,

A Match between Sir Keith Jackson's G. A. H. Screw, and Mr. Letsom Elliot's G. A. H. Tortoise, once round the Course, 10 stone. An interesting Race won by Mr. L. Elliot. *Time* 3 26

The Forbes's Stakes for £100 from the Fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber. Arab Horses carrying 9 stone English Horses, 12 lbs. extra.---*Three Miles.*

Mr. Elliot's, ..B. A. H. Brilliant, Light Blue. 1
Major Moore's, G. A H. Corinthian Tom, Dark Blue 2
Major Fearon's G. A. H. Fairplay, late Peckem, Blue and Scarlet 3
Mr. Roberts' . .G. A. H. Ploughboy, Light Blue. 4

Time 7 2 *last two miles ran in* 4 6

A Match between Mr. Law's G. A. H. Stirabout, Major Moores, B. A. H. Forester, and Mr. Gray's G. A. H. Magic, ½ mile heat.

Won by Stirabout by a neck.

Time 58.

It is rumoured that a temporary augmentation of the strength of each Native Regiment on this establishment will take place immediately.—It is to be hoped that ere long the tried fidelity and discipline of the Bombay Sepoys will be rewarded by an augmentation to the number of Regiments, as well as of men. It is not hazarding too much to say, that no nation *on earth* can boast of troops so orderly and well regulated as the Bombay Army.

The Ship Helena which arrived on Sunday is, we are told, the first Dutch vessel that has entered the harbour for 22 years.--The last Dutch Ship that came to Bombay was brought in a Prize during the war.

Bombay Chronicle, January 18th.

Bombay.

Arrivals.—Captain William Spratt, Major of Brigade F. B.
Lt. and Adjt. Blackley N. Invd. Bn.
Lt. and Adjt Chas. Johnson 3d N. I.
Lt. Col. Comd. B. W. Sealy 3d Regt.
Capt. J. S. Canning Com. 3d Regt.
Lt. W. C. Freeman 2d. Grend. Regt.
Asst. Surgeon R. Martin 3d Regt.
Lieut. H. W. Clarkson 3d Regt. N. I.
Lt. and Qr. Mr. G. Candy 3d Regt.
Lt. R. J. King 3d Regt.
Lt. W. J. Litchfield 6th M. Lt. Cy.
Lt. H. W. Hardie Regt. of Artillery,
Lt. R. Warden Regt. of Artillery.
Lt. T. Levery Pioneers,
Asst. Surgn. James Boyd attached to the Marine
Lt. Edw. Skipper 7th Regt.
Lt. G. B. Wardell 15th Regt. M. N. I.
Cadet F. Farrant
Capt. F. P. Lester Artillery
Cadet G. O. Reeves, Cavalry
Cadet J. F. Bordwine Engineers
Capt. G. Norton M. N. I.
Lt. Outram Enginers
Lt. Outram 23d Regt.
Cornet G. G. Malet 3d Lt. Cav.
Capt. John Snodgrass Asst. Commisy. Gl.
Lt. Col. Commt. G. R. Kemp 13th Rt.
Ensign J. Jackson 15th Rt. N. I.

Departures.—Ensign S. Robbins H. M. 67th Reg.
Surgn. W. Fraser 15th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. Hawkes 20th Regt. N. I.
Captain Jas. Barclay 24th Regt.
Captain Cazalet 12th Regt.
Asst. Surgn. Joseph Glen. Vacer.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

Arrivals,—January 12 Ship Georgina, Robert Ford Commander from Calcutta 8 December touched at Cochin 26 December and sailed the same day,

13 His Majesty's Ship Tamar, J. J, Gordon Bremer C, B, Captain from Port Cockburn Melville Island in the North Coast of Australia,

Do, Ship Shahool Hamud H, W, Beyts Commander from China, 9th Oct, Singapore, Malwa, Ceylon, Cochin and Colombo,

Do, Ship Milford R, Horwood Commander from London 20 Aug,

Do, French Brig Le Mexican F, Bazanac Commander from Isle of France 26 March,

14. Brig Countess of Loudon, T, H, Johnston Commander, from Batavia 25 Oct,

Do, Ship Sarah (Free Trader) Thomas Bowen Commander from London left England 10th Augt, Teneriffe 2d Sept,

16, Dutch Ship Helena Commander, Wm. Lindsay from Batavia, 14 Nov,

17, Brig Maria John Crowe Commander, from Cochin, 25th Dec,

Passengers per Shahool Hamud,

Lieut, G, C, Wardell,

Per Milford Mrs. Lester Miss Hough, Miss Williams Captain Lester, Lieut, Day, left at Connanore, H. M, 20th Regt, Lieut, Bordwine Engineers Mr. Farrant Mr, Reeves

Per Brig Le Mexicain Capt, G, Norton,

Per Brig Countess of Loudon, Lieut, Levery, Doctor Boyd,

Per Sarah, Mrs Major Whitehill and Child, Doctor and Mrs, Straker and Child, Miss Bower, Mrs. Morgan, Mr, Bax,

Per Brig Maria The Revd. W, Crow.

Departures,----Jan, 16th Schooner Swift, Charles Kail Commander to Cochin,

Passengers F, Schuler Esq.

Ships Loading.

English.—Eliza, for London.
Duke of Bedford, for do.
Hannah, for do.
Perseverance (Brig) for do.
Bombay Castle, for China.
Caledonia for do.
Schooner Luiza for Colombo.

Calcutta.

Arrivals.---23d, H. C. Yacht Nereide, Samuel Heather, from Rangoon 12th Dec.

Do. 24th, H. M. Ship Alligator, Capt. T. Alexander, C. B. from Trincomalie 10th Nov.

Do. 27th, H. C. Transport Brig Highland Chief C. W. Eaton, from Chittagong 20th Dec.

Passengers per Highland Chief.---Mr. Hamilton, Surgeon ; and Lieutenants Beaven and Bever.

Departures.---Dec. 22d, Ship Pyramus, Jo Brodie, for London via Madras.

Do. 24th, Ship Edward Strettell, T. Hackw for Penang.

Do. Abgarris, W. Smith, for China,

Do. Brig Kent, Symers for China.

Do. Daule, G. Blaxland, for China.

Dec. 25th, Ship Sultan, Thomas Mitche the Persian Gulph.

dras Report on Spasmodic Cholera drawn up by Mr. Scot under the Superintendance of the Medical Board, has been received at this Presidency, and that it is a work of great merit and has the advantage of embracing a longer experience than those of Bengal and Bombay. A Map is attached to it shewing the principal Routes by which the disease extended itself after its introduction into the Madras territories. Some curious facts are brought forward in the course of the work which go far to prove, that though this fatal disorder has not prevailed for near half a century in the same extensive and malignant form which has marked its character for the last seven years, it has still always been occasionally occurring though most frequently overlooked, and that some years before its last great invasion it had even shewn itself partially in an endemic form.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay Races.
Third Day.

On Tuesday, the 11th Jan. 1825.

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Mr. Hughes', ...G. A. H...Shamrock, Sky Blue. 1 0
Major Moores'..C. A. H,..Corinthian Tom, Dark Blue. 2 3
Captain Spiller's,.. G. A. H..Beningborough 3 dr
Major Fearon's,.... G. A. H...Fairplay, late Peckem, Blue and Scarlet, 4 2

All started at a slapping pace, Corinthian Tom and Shamrock leading.---These two Horses throughout rated it neck and neck, when Shamrock headed at the last turn, and won by a length.

Time 1st half mile 59½. 2d Do. 1 3½. 3d Do. 1. 4th Do. 1. 5. Total, 4 8

2d heat.

The whole went off at score. Fairplay leading for three quarters of a mile---Shamrock and Corinthian Tom close up—Corinthian Tom fell off in the 3d half mile and the heat was beautifully contested between Shamrock and Fairplay both rating it neck and neck to the distance post. When they were brought to the whip; Shamrock winning by half a neck.

This race afforded much interest and sport.

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A Match between Major Fearon's G. A. C. Active, and Major Moore's B. A. C. Diamond two Miles 7 Stone 12 Pound.

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2d Heat.

As in the first heat all started at score Linkumdady leading for a mile and a distance. Golightly here again headed and won easily.

Time—distance post to the stand 18; 1st ½ mile 59, 2d ½ mile 1 3, 3d Do. 1 2. Total 3 22.

A Match between Mr. Letsom Elliot's W. A. H. Tortoise and Mr. Newnham's G. A. H. Haphazard, once Round the Course, 12 Stone each.

This Match was won by Mr. Elliot's Horse Tortoise.

Fourth Day,

On Friday The 14th January, 1825.

A Plate of Rupees 600 from the Fund and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses.---*Heats two Miles*, weight for age and inches; 14 hands, and aged carrying 9 stone.

Mr. Elliot's,..G. A. H, Golighty--Light Blue, 1 1
Capt. Sheriff's, B. A. C. Nameless, Blue & Scarlet 2 2
Mr. Hughes', ..B. A. H. Stumbler, Sky Blue. 3 3

Time 4, 20 & 4, 21,

A Match between Sir Keith Jackson's G. A. H. Screw, and Mr. Letsom Elliot's G. A. H. Tortoise, once round the Course, 10 stone. An interesting Race won by Mr. L. Elliot. *Time* 3 26

The Forbes's Stakes for £100 from the Fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber. Arab Horses carrying 9 stone English Horses, 12 lbs. extra.---*Three Miles.*

Mr. Elliot's, ..B. A. H. Brilliant, Light Blue. 1
Major Moore's, G. A H. Corinthian Tom, Dark Blue 2
Major Fearon's G. A. H. Fairplay, late Peckem, Blue and Scarlet 3
Mr. Roberts' ..G. A. H. Ploughboy, Light Blue. 4

Time 7 2 *last two miles ran in* 4 6

A Match between Mr. Law's G. A. H. Stirabout, Major Moores, B. A. H. Forester, and Mr. Gray's G. A. H. Magic, ½ mile heat.

Won by Stirabout by a neck.

Time 58.

It is rumoured that a temporary augmentation of the strength of each Native Regiment on this establishment will take place immediately.—It is to be hoped that ere long the tried fidelity and discipline of the Bombay Sepoys will be rewarded by an augmentation to the number of Regiments, as well as of men. It is not hazarding too much to say, that no nation *on earth* can boast of troops so orderly and well regulated as the Bombay Army.

The Ship Helena which arrived on Sunday is, we are told, the first Dutch vessel that has entered the harbour for 22 years.--The last Dutch Ship that came to Bombay was brought in a Prize during the war.

Bombay Chronicle, January 18th.

Bombay.

Arrivals.—Captain William Spratt, Major of Brigade F. B.
Lt. and Adjt. Blackley N. Invd. Bn.
Lt. and Adjt Chas. Johnson 3d N. I.
Lt. Col. Comd. B. W. Sealy 3d Regt.
Capt. J. S. Canning Com. 3d Regt.
Lt. W. C. Freeman 2d. Grend. Regt.
Asst. Surgeon R. Martin 3d Regt.
Lieut. H. W. Clarkson 3d Regt. N. I.
Lt. and Qr. Mr. G. Candy 3d Regt.
Lt. R. J. King 3d Regt.
Lt. W. J. Litchfield 6th M. Lt. Cy.
Lt. H. W. Hardie Regt. of Artillery,
Lt. R. Warden Regt. of Artillery.
Lt. T. Levery Pioneers,
Asst. Surgn. James Boyd attached to the Marine
Lt. Edw. Skipper 7th Regt.
Lt. G. B. Wardell 15th Regt. M. N. I.
Cadet F. Farrant
Capt. F. P. Lester Artillery
Cadet G. O. Reeves, Cavalry
Cadet J. F. Bordwine Engineers
Capt. G. Norton M. N. I.
Lt. Outram Enginers
Lt. Outram 23d Regt.
Cornet G. G. Malet 3d Lt. Cav.
Capt. John Snodgrass Asst. Commisy. Gl.
Lt. Col. Commt. G. R. Kemp 13th Rt.
Ensign J. Jackson 15th Rt. N. I.

Departures.—Ensign S. Robbins H. M. 67th Reg.
Surgn. W. Fraser 15th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. Hawkes 20th Regt. N. I.
Captain Jas. Barclay 24th Regt.
Captain Cazalet 12th Regt.
Asst. Surgn. Joseph Glen. Vacer.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

Arrivals,—January 12 Ship Georgina, Robert Ford Commander from Calcutta 8 December touched at Cochin 26 December and sailed the same day,

13 His Majesty's Ship Tamar, J. J, Gordon Bremer C, B, Captain from Port Cockburn Melville Island in the North Coast of Australia,

Do, Ship Shahool Hamud H, W, Beyts Commander from China, 9th Oct, Singapore, Matwa, Ceylon, Cochin and Colombo,

Do, Ship Milford R, Horwood Commander from London 20 Aug,

Do, French Brig Le Mexican F, Bazanac Commander from Isle of France 26 March,

14, Brig Countess of Loudon, T, H, Johnston Commander, from Batavia 25 Oct,

Do, Ship Sarah (Free Trader) Thomas Bowen Commander from London left England 10th Augt, Teneriffe 2d Sept,

16, Dutch Ship Helena Commander, Wm. Lindsay from Batavia, 14 Nov,

17, Brig Maria John Crowe Commander, from Cochin, 25th Dec,

Passengers per Shahool Hamud,

Lieut, G, C, Wardell,

Per Milford Mrs. Lester Miss Hough, Miss Williams Captain Lester, Lieut, Day, left at Connanore, H, M, 20th Regt, Lieut. Bordwine Engineers Mr. Farrant Mr, Reeves

Per Brig Le Mexicain Capt, G, Norton,

Per Brig Countess of Loudon, Lieut, Levery, Doctor Boyd,

Per Sarah, Mrs Major Whitehill and Child, Doctor and Mrs, Straker and Child, Miss Bower, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Bax,

Per Brig Maria The Revd. W, Crow.

Departures,---Jan, 16th Schooner Swift, Charles Kail Commander to Cochin,

Passengers F, Schuler Esq.

Ships Loading.

English.—Eliza, for London.
Duke of Bedford, for do.
Hannah, for do.
Perseverance (Brig) for do.
Bombay Castle, for China.
Caledonia for do.
Schooner Luiza for Colombo.

Calcutta.

Arrivals.---23d, H. C. Yacht Nereide, Samuel Heather, from Rangoon 12th Dec.

Do. 24th, H. M. Ship Alligator, Capt. T. Alexander, C. B. from Trincomalie 10th Nov.

Do. 27th, H. C. Transport Brig Highland Chief C. W. Eaton, from Chittagong 20th Dec.

Passengers per Highland Chief.---Mr. Hamilton, Surgeon; and Lieutenants Beaven and Bever.

Departures.---Dec. 22d, Ship Pyramus, J. Brodie, for London via Madras.

Do. 24th, Ship Edward Strettell, T. Hackw for Penang.

Do. Abgarris, W. Smith, for China,

Do. Brig Kent, Symers for China.

Do. Daule, G. Blaxland, for China.

Dec. 25th, Ship Sultan, Thomas Mitche the Persian Gulph.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.---Dec. 26th, Ship Hercules, Capt. J. Heron, from Rangoon, 19th Dec.

27th, Ship Tyne, Capt. H. Warrington, from Calcutta 22d Dec.

January 3d, Ship Fairlie, Capt. T. W. Aldham, from Calcutta 24th Dec.

Do. Ship Asia Felix, Capt. G. Jellicoe, from Rangoon 25th Dec.

Do. Ship Sophie, Capt. P. Causuade, from Aleppe 5th Dec.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.---At Panwell on the 9th Instant, the Lady of Major Roome, of a Daughter.

DEATH.---At Ahmedabad, on the 29th ult. of Fever, Lieut. C. Pavin of the 8th Regt. N. I deeply regretted by his Brother Officers.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.--- At Saint Mary's Church, on the 4th December, by the Reverend Thomas Lewis, M. A. Lieutenant and Quarter Master C. Sinclair, 24th Regiment N. I. to Miss Sarah Balfour.

At Calcutta, on the 21st December, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Joseph Bowers, Assistant in the Judicial Department, to Miss Susan Lynch,

BIRTHS.---At St. Thomas's Mount, on Friday the 5th November, the wife of Serjeant Major Dunfield, of a Daughter.

At the Residency Nagpore, on the 9th November, the lady of Captain Isack, Assistant Residant, of a Daughter.

At Nagpore, on the 11th November, the relict of the late Captain A. Stewart, of the 31st Regiment N. I. of a son

At Trichinopoly, on the 14th November, the lady of Captain Deane, of his Majesty's 1st or Royal Regiment, of a son.

On the 16th November, the lady of Peter Hewett, Esq. of a son.

At Moorshedabad, on the 6th December, the Lady of S. G. Palmer, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Malda, on the 11th December, the Lady of the late Captain Ward, of a Daughter.

At Azimghur, on the 14th December, the Lady of C. E. Crommelin, Esq. of Goruckpore, of a Son.

At Lucknow, on the 16th December, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Gray, 21st Regiment Native Infantry of twin boys---all doing well.

At Serampore, on the 20th December, the Lady of Captain W. Snow of His Majesty's Service, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 20th December, the Lady of Captain Thomas Waterman, of a Son.

On Thursday, the 23d December, Mrs. C. D'Sourza, of a Daughter.

On the morning of the 24th December, the Wife of Mr. Francis Smith, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.---In the Palace of H. H. the Rajah, on the 23d Nov. at 8 o'clock A. M. Annaviah, a relation of the Lady of the Rajah of Tunganor and a Priest of his nation.

At Calcutta, on the 24th December, the infant Son of Captain Anstruther, 6th Light Cavalry, aged 6 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.---At Bangalore, on Wednesday, the 8th Sept. by the Revd. W. Malkin, B. A. Lieutenant W. N. Burns, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to Catharine Adelaide third daughter of the late Richard Crone, Esq. Roundville near Dublin.

At Bellary, on Monday the 20th Dec. by the Revd. Mr. Poyntz Stewart M. A. Mr. Alexander Flood, to Phœbe, the only Daughter of Mr. Samuel Clark, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance,.

BIRTHS.---At Bangalore, on the 25th Dec. the Lady of Capt. S. I. Hodgson, Brigade Major M. D. of a Daughter.

On Christmas Eve, the Wife of Mr. T. Jones, of a Son.

DEATHS.---On her way to Secundrabad, of the Cholera, the wife of John Mason, 1st Dresser o the 11th Reg. N. I.

At the Presidency, on the 5th Dec. in Childbirth, Elizabeth, wife of the Reverend James Hough, Chaplain on this Establishment---and on the same day, her Infant son Charleas.

At Royapooram, on the 17th Dec. Mrs. Phœbe Garte.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF COVERNMENT SECURITIES.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

BUY.	*Calcutta, 28th December* 1824.	SELL
32 8	Remittable Loan, ...	31 8
8 0	From No. 1 to 320 of 5 per ct. Loan, .	7 0
4 8	From No. 321 to 1040 of do.	4 0
2 8	From No. 1041 to the last No. issued of do.	2 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	5 0 per Cent
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange . .	4 0———
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date, ...	4 0———
Ditto 3 months certain, ...	4 4———

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
s. d.		*s. d.*
1 10½ *a* 1 11½	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee	1 11½ *a* 2½
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, ...	92 0
	Madras ditto per 100 Madras Rupees.	94 0 *a* 98 0

BANK SHARES—Premium, 56 to 60 per Cent. 2—

To Brigadier General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, *K. C. B., &c. &c. &c.*

Arachne, Rangoon, 10th December, 1824.

SIR,—It becomes a most pleasing duty to me to recommend to your favourable notice Officers in the Honorable Company's Service, whose good conduct has been conspicuous in the recent attack of the enemy. The first I ought to name is Mr. Binny, Agent for transports of the Bengal Division, in charge of the *Good Hope* Transport—that Ship, Sir, with the British Crew of the *Resource*, who handsomely volunteered, did all the duties of a Man of War, in silencing the Enemy's Guns as they mounted them at Dalla. Mr. Hornblow also, Agent for Transports of the Madras Division, in charge of the *Mo ra*, has also shewn very great zeal in forwarding all the late arduous services, and the British Crew of his ship, in charge of the Mortar Vessel, have continued their usual good conduct. In the attack on the Enemy's War Boats, Lieutenant Kellet speaks in high terms of the gallantry of Lieutenant Clarke and Mr. Boscowen of the Honorable Company's Cruizer *Teignmouth*, and Mr. Lindguist in charge of the Row Boats; this latter young Officer, I have also had reason to be much pleased with. I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. D. CHADS, *Commander, Senior Naval Officer, Rangoon.*

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

GEO. SWINTON, *Secy. to the Govt.*

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,

SECRET DEPARTMENT, *24th Dec.* 1824.

The Official Despatches already published in an Extraordinary Gazette having announced the late brilliant achievements of the British Arms at Rangoon, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council now proceeds to the discharge of a most gratifying duty, in signifying in the most public and formal manner, his high admiration of the judgment, skill, and energy, manifested by Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell in directing the operations of the Troops under his Command, on that important and arduous occasion.

The Governor General in Council requests Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell to accept the cordial thanks of the Government, and to notify to the brave Officers and Men under his command the sentiments of admiration with which it regards the gallantry, spirit, and enthusiasm evinced by them, throught thes evere and protracted conflicrs with the enemy which terminated in his entire rout and dispersion, with great slaughter, and the loss of two hundred and fifty pieces of Artillery and most of his Military Stores. His Lordship in Council has remarked with particular approbation the recorded instances of meritorious conduct displayed by Lieutenant Colonel Miles, second incommand, and Lieutenant Colonels Mallet, Parlby and Brodie; Majors Evans, Sale, Frith, Yates, Dennie, Thornhill, Gore, Wahab, Farrier, and Basden; and Captains Pipers, Wilson and Ross. The Governor General in Council entertains also the highest sense of the efficient services and honorable exertions of Captains Murray, Russell, Timbrell and Montgomerie of the Artillery; of Captain Cheape, Commanding Engineer; Captain Wheeler, of the Madras Pioneers; Lieutenant-Colonel Tidy and Major Jackson, Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master Generals; and of Captains Snodgrass and Campbell, Personal Staff of Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell.

The Governor General in Council seizes this opportunity of expressing his warm acknowledgments to Captain Chads, of His Majesty's Ship *Arachne*, the Senior Naval Officer at Rangoon, and to Captain Ryves, of His Majesty's Ship *Sophie*, for their distinguished personal exertions, and requests the former to convey to the Officers and Crews of His Majesty's Ships of the Honorable Company's *Cruizers*, as well as the Officers and Men of the Transport who Volunteered their Services, the sense which Government entertains of their gallant conduct in the several actions with the enemy's War Boats, when they so conspicuously displayed the irresistible and characteristic valor of British Seamen. On these occasions His Lordship in Council observes that Lieutenant Kellett, of His Majesty's Ship *Arachne*, and Lieutenant Goldfinch, of His Majesty's Ship *Sophie* particularly distinguished themselves.

The high encomium bestowed by Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell on the conduct of all the troops under his command, in which he states that their valor was only equalled by the cheerful patience with which they bore long and painful privations, and that whilst his Europeans fought like Britons and proved themselves worthy of the country that gave them birth, the gallant Sepoys successfully obtained the palm of honor in rivalling their European Comrades in every thing that marks the steady, true, and daring Soldier, has been perused by the Governor General with peculiar gratification; and His Lordship in Council requests the Brigadier General to take the most effectual means of making known to his troops at large the high estimation in which their valorous deeds and exemplary fortitude are held, and specially to mark the admiration of Government of the heroic manner in which the Native Troops have so nobly sustained the long and well-earned fame of our Indian Army.

The Governor General in Council deeply laments the loss of Major Walker, of the 2d Madras Native Light Infantry, emphatically styled by Sir Archibald Campbell, "one of India's best and bravest Soldiers;" of Brevet Captain and Lieutenant O'Shea, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; and of the gallant Soldiers who have fallen in the service of their Country, His Lordship in Council trusts, that the brave Officers who have been wounded in the several actions with the Enemy, will soon be restored to the public Service.

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

GEORGE SWINTON,
Sec. to the Govt.

Govt. Gaz. December 27.

MADRAS.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1824.

On England—at 6 months' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee.
at 3 months' sight 1s. 8½d. per do.
On Bengal--at 30 days' sight 93 to 96 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 35 to 36 per cent. pm. Unremittable 2 to 8 " both nominal, there being little or nothing doing in the Market.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. F. Holland, Judge and Criminal Judge in the Zillah of Malabar.

GENERAL ORDERS.
HEAD QUARTERS; CHOULTRY PLAIN,
BANGALORE, 15*th December* 18[illegible].
G. O. BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL BOWSER.
Commanding the Army in Chief.

Lieutenant General BOWSER succeeds to the Command of the Madras Army, with no common feelings of pride and satisfaction; its long established character and encreasing fame, he has witnessed through every rank. The high principles of military pride and devotion to the Service, which have long characterised this Army, and which were supported and impressed by the late lamented and distinguished Commander in Chief, His Excellency General Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, *Bart.* and K. C. B. with such energy, as justly to mark the value and ability of that gallant Soldier, who was so devotedly attached to his profession, and so true a friend to the Madras Army: an Army in which he had served with such enviable reputation, that the Lieutenant General cannot but express his hope, that these principles will be strictly attended to, and he pledges his assurance that he will not fail in his best endeavours to unite with Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL's professional pride, and zeal, his never-ceasing anxiety for the honor and interest of the Madras Army, which will long deplore the irreparable loss of such a Man and such an Officer.

Lieutenant General BOWSER, desires that all orders issued by His late Excellency General Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, *Bart.* and K. C. B. may be strictly obeyed, and he feels every confidence in the zealous support and unceasing attention of the Officers of the Army, to maintain its character, for discipline, efficiency, and obedience.

The late brilliant successes of the Army, under the Command of Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. in defeating the Burmese Army, in successive attacks on its position at Rangoon, affords Lieutenant General BOWSER, a pleasing opportunity to congratulate his Brother Officers and Soldiers on the gallant conduct displayed by their comrades employed on that sercice.

G. CADEL. A. D. A. G.
[*Mad. Gaz. January 1st.*

We understand that Lieutenant General BOWSER, Commanding the Army on his way down to the Presidency, reviewed the 1st Light Cavalry stationed at Arcot.

The General was pleased to bestow his most unqualified praise on the manner in which the Regiment performed the various evolutions and manœuvres assigned, and requested Colonel CAMERON to convey his best thanks to the Officers and Men for the promptitude and precision with which they performed their several parts on the occasion.

We hear that nothing has happened at Rangoon since the affair of the 16th, and it was expected that Bundoolah's army had deserted him. As this is in all probability true, it is a hopeless case with the Birmese, and the next arrival we hope will bring glorious accounts.

EUROPE.

WAR-OFFICE, AUG. 6.

7th Reg. Drag. Guards: Lieut. G. Nugent to be Capt. vice Chatterton, prom. in the 4th Drag. Guards: Cornet T. Unett to be Lieut. vice Nugent: J. Bolton, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Unett.—7th Reg. Light Drags: Lieut. C. J. Hill to be Capt. vice Gordon, ret; Cornet W. A. Broadhead to be Lieut. vice Hill; A. W. Biggs, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Broadhead—17th Ditto: Lieut. T. Nicholson, from half pay 8th Lt. Drags. to be Quartermaster, vice Cockburn, exch.—10th Reg. Foot: Major R. Gordon, from the 21st Foot, to be Major, vice Rudsdell, ret. upon half pay 3d Ceylon Reg.—14th Ditto, W. L. O'Halloran, Gent. to be Ens. vice La Roche, who res.—19th Ditto: Ens. J. Stirling to be Lieut. vice Rose, prom.: R. F. Poore, Gent. to be Ens. vice Stirling 21st Ditto: Maj. H. M'Laine, from half pay 3d Ceylon Reg. to be Maj. vice Gordon, app. to the 10th Foot.—53d Do.: Lieut M. C. Halcott, from the 87th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Anstice, ret.—68th Ditto: W. Smith, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Cogan, dec.—79th Ditto: Capt. W. Marshall to be Major,—vice Campbell prom. 87th Ditto:—Lieut. M. Moore, from half pay 104th Foot, vice J. E. Heard, who exch.—Lieut. E. St. J. Mildmay, from half pay 22d Light Drag. vice Halcott, app. to the 53d Foot.—88th Ditto: W. P. Gallway, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Boyes, promoted in the 2d West India Regt.—3d ditto: Major Mark Anthony Bozen, from half-pay 81st Foot, to be Major, vice Alexander Fishe Macintosh, who exch.—2d West India Reg.: Ensign C. J. Boyes, from the 88th Foot, to be Lieut.—Brevet: Capt. J. Ovens (employed as Chief Engineer in New South Wales) to be Major in the Army. Unattached: Major J. Campbell, from the 79th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel of Infantry, vice Major-Gen. J. Lamont, ret.—Commissariat—To be Dep. Ast. Commissaries General: Commissariat Clerks T. Walker, T. Stafford, W. Bishop, J. Findlay.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1824.

We have received the *Paris* papers of Sunday, and the *Etoile* dated Monday. They contain no intelligence of importance. The only article in the *Etoile* is a long account of the first interview of General GUILLEMINOT, the French Ambassador in Constantinople, with the GRAND VIZIR, which took place on the 27th of June. The procession and the audience in the hall of the Divan were conducted with the usual Oriental pomp. Complimentary speeches were exchanged through the medium of interpreters, and the whole ceremony appears to have been in that showy style which the French call grand and imposing.

The *Moniteur* contains, in the official part, the announcement of the delivery of the Duchess of ORLEANS of a Prince, on the 31st of July, at Neuilly. By his MAJESTY's order, he will bear the name of ANTOINE-MARIE-PHILIPPE-LOUIS, and the title of Duke of MONTPENSIER. It also publishes various laws, authorizing certain cities to contract loans.

Letters received yesterday from Paris, announce the following new arrangements as about to take place in the French Ministry:—M. CLERMONT TONNERRE, Minister of Marine, to succeed M. de CHATEAUBRIAND, as Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Duke de DOUDEAUVILLE transferred from the Management of the Posts to the Ministry of Marine; M. de ROCHEFAUCAULD to succeed the Duke de DOUDEAUVILLE in the department of the Post-office.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin seems determined to close his labours with still more vigour than that with which his Lordship commenced his career. His discovery on Monday of a fraudulent compact between the garrison-baker and a quarter-master, produced a very great sensation throughout the city. The quarter-master, it appears, received 1s. in the pound, or 5 per cent., on the amount of all bread delivered for the use of the Dublin garrison; and the consequence was, that the baker, in order to cover this enormous douceur, gave light weight and bread, to the worthy fellows who fought and bled for their country in the late campaigns! Disease, in some instances, was the consequence. The discovery of this nefarious compact by the Lord Mayor has naturally led to much minute investigation; and our chief magistrate, and Lord Combermere, the commander of the forces, were on Monday closeted together a considerable time, in planning ulterior measures. The quarter-master is to be dismissed, and the baker loses his contract and upwards of 4,000 loaves of bread!—*Belfast Chronicle.*

RIOT IN GLASGOW.—On Wednesday night, about eight o'clock, the Gallowgate, Glasgow, exhibited a scene of extreme confusion and alarm, owing to the disorderly conduct of a number of young recruits belonging to the 9[illegible]

giment, who having been drinking their arrear-money, had got quite intoxicated, and commenced fighting among themselves, and at intervals attacked such of the spectators as came in their way. The people retaliated, and the whole were intermixed in a general fight; the combatants frequently knocked down and trampled on each other, and the blood was beginning to flow pretty freely, when several of the sergeants with a party arrived from the barracks, and with great difficulty interposed between their men and the crowd. They declared they did not wish to quarrel with the town's people, and if any of them were injured they should have every redress. The soldiers then endeavoured to drag the drunken recruits along with them, but they became quite refractory, struck at their superiors, and made desperate struggles to get free; some of them broke loose and renewed the fight with the inhabitants, but they were at length mastered, after they had received a severe chastisement from the sergeants, and driven within the barrack wall, the gate of which was instantly closed on them. A party of soldiers then searched all the adjoining public-houses, and forced such of their men as were found in them into the barracks. The officers in the most conciliatory tone requested the crowd to disperse, as it was quite unworthy of Scotsmen to be following a few lads, 16 years of age, who had merely got themselves drunk, a state to which they were all far from being strangers. A sergeant said the regiment wished to be friends with the town's people; he had fought and bled for the cause of his country, and her enemies, not her sons, were the people he wished to encounter. The gentle persuasion used seemed to have a much better effect than driving the people away by the point of the bayonet, and the neigbourhood was soon after quiet.---*Scots paper.*

The Times August 4.

London, Friday, August 20, 1824.

The *Paris* papers on Monday and Tuesday, which arrived last night, bear ample testimony to the existence of the Censorship. We have of late frequently had occasion to complain of their want of interest, but now, besides that the few articles they contain are unimportant, several columns are left blank. From the place they appear to have occupied, the expunged articles probably consisted of comments upon the ordinance given in our last.

Advices were received yesterday from Rio de Janeiro, dated the 16th of June. Much alarm had been excited in the Brazillian capital by the arrival of an English vessel from Lisbon, bringing intelligence that an expedition was about to sail immediately for Brazil, consisting of several ships of war, with transports, and 10,000 troops. This demonstration of an attack, which the last information from Lisbon leads us to believe was never really intended, produced a strong sensation at Rio, and gave rise to some very energetic measures on the part of the Government. The Emperor issued a proclamation, which will be found annexed, calling on the people to unite and arm for the general defence. Another proclamation, also was put forth, addressed to the Pernambucans; and orders were despatched to Pernambuco to recall all the vessels employed in the blockade of that port, for the more effectual defence of the capital against the expected attack. Such was the anxiety of the Government to increase the ranks of the army, that numbers were seized in the streets of Rio, and forcibly impressed into that service. Among other consequences of the general alarm, it had led to the accommodation of Lord Cochrane's differences with the Brazilian Government. His Lordship had put forth a protest against the decree and proceedings of the Government with respect to the ships captured by the Portuguese, which not meeting immediate attention, he had gone on board the *Pedro*, with the declared resolution of not coming on shore unless his demands were complied with. After the arrival of the intelligence from Lisbon, means were found to conciliate his Lordship, who was using active exertions to prepare the fleet for sea. The official documents are as follows:—

Proclamation.

"Don Pedro, Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of the Empire of Brazil, to all the subjects of the said Empire.

"Brazilians!—The Lusitanian troops, with which the Jacobinical and Machiavelian Cortes of Portugal pretended to re-colonize this vast and rich country, having been expelled from the Empire, and his Most Faithful Majesty being in a state in which he can freely act, and we having, as yet, in no respect exceeded the limits of just defence, it was to be excepted that the Portuguese Government, being well advised and informed, and in no way misunderstanding the imperious reasons which compelled Brazil to raise the standard of independence, and also well aware of the universal and determined resolution of this brave people to defend their liberties to the last drop of their blood, would, instead of projecting chimerical plans of re-union and subjection, which are inadmissible and impracticable, rather seek to derive reasonable benefits from that very independence, than to attempt to subdue us; and would, along with the olive-branch, offer us well-calculated and mutual commercial advantages, solid guarantees of peace and durable friendship. Nothing of this kind has, however, occurred. The justice of our cause, already acknowledged by the tribunal of public opinion throughout the world, has not penetrated the hearts of some Portuguese Ministers, who are either wilfully blind, or fascinated by ambition. The tribunal to which they propose to appeal is the fate of arms: they wish for war, without utility or object.

"It is long since we have heard reports of military expeditions from Portugal against this empire: and though the knowledge of our just rights, and the equity and wisdom which we presumed were still to be found in the Councils of his Most Faithful Majesty, gave to those reports the character of improbability, I have always quietly, and without ostentation, taken care to adopt such measures as were suited to the existing situation of the empire, for the purpose of repelling any attack which might be made on this capital, on the other provinces. Now, however, since Portugal has thrown off the mask, and the last *Lisbon Gazettes* plainly speak of an expedition against Brazil being soon to sail from the port of that capital, it becomes my duty, as your Emperor and Perpetual Defender, thus publicly to call your attention to this important object.

"What would they with us—those infatuated Ministers; who urged his Most Faithful Majesty to take so violent a course? Would they re-colonize us? What insanity! Would they give the law to us, offering us, with lighted matches and fixed bayonets, a nominal independence, founded on artfully organized bases? Gross error; miserable policy. Would they tear me from amongst you, and have me to leave you abandoned to all the horrors of anarchy? That is what they never shall accomplish.

To arms, Brazilians!-Independence or Death is our motto. Your Emperor and Perpetual Defender, who, as you know, abhors and despises the ease and pleasures of the throne, is about to take the field, to unsheath the sword, and once more to swear that he is ready to die with it in his hand amidst the brave Brazilian legions. Assist him, hasten to him, rally around him, and victory will be certain. He regrets that he cannot multiply himself so as to be present at every point which may be attacked, and to participate with you in every danger and in every glory; but he has full confidence in your valour and patriotism.

"Courage, Brazilians!---Prevent, as far as possible, the enemy from setting foot on your territory. If that cannot be done, abandon to him your desert cities and towns. Retire to the interior, entrench yourselves there, cut him off from all communication, and be assured that, left to depend upon feeble, uncertain, tardy re-inforcements from distant Portugal, he will be reduced to a state of the greatest wretchedness, while our squadrons, recruited and strong, will fly to your succour at the proper moment, and complete his disgraceful expulsion---a fate you have already seen him experience at Bahia and Monte Video. Numerous cruisers are about to traverse the seas, to give the last blow to the expiring commerce of Portugal; and thus to teach that deluded Government to respect our right to independence, the path to which has been opened to us by the ambition and tyranny of our enemy.

"Do not be alarmed by the boasting accounts of immense squadrons and multitudes of combatants said to be coming against us: however great their force, incomparably greater is the ground which they will have to occupy—incomparably greater are the resources which we can oppose to them, and the slightest reflection must serve to reduce such exaggerations to their true value. A line of operations, commencing in the Tagus, and extending to any point on our coast, directed against a people able and willing to defend themselves, is an act of military lunacy, the unhappy result of which to the unhappy attacking enemy may for a time be retarded, but it is infallible. To maintain European squadrons and armies constantly on the footing of war in our trans-Atlantic regions, has always been, and is, for the most powerful nations, difficult; but for Portugal, is now impossible. Call to your recollection how many of such attempts have been unsuccessfully made by the old world against the new, and you will find this truth confirmed.

"Are you told that powerful European nations will assist in this enterprise? Do not believe it. Those nations know too well their true interest to take any part in a contest which is foreign to them, and the obvious justice of the independence which we defend cannot fail to give a right direction to their wise and enlightened policy.

"But vigilance, Brazilians! valour, constancy, and, above all, internal union amongst yourselves! And the God of armies, the fountain of all justice, will bless our legitimate efforts for the preservation of that liberty and independence which it is the will of Providence that all the nations of the earth should possess. Under its powerful auspices you will see waving on your walls the victorious flag of independence, and our squadrons will even penetrate into the mouth of the Tagus, to teach justice and moderation to that infatuated Government.

"THE EMPEROR.

"Rio de Janeiro, June 10, 1824---third year of independence."

The Funds.—There is little variation in Consols since last week: but the difference such as it is, exhibits advance. In the Foreign Market some briskness of demand has been experienced for Spanish Bonds, in consequence of an idea that Ferdinand would be under the necessity of partially admitting them after all. We are not aware of any ground for this expectation. Some considerable purchases have also been made of Mexican Bonds. Peruvian Scrip remains at nominal discount of $18\frac{1}{2}$; little having been effected by the fabricated victory of Bolivar. Latest quotations:—

Four per Cents. $101\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{8}$	Consols $93\frac{5}{8}\frac{3}{4}$
New ditto, $106\frac{1}{8}$	Consols for Account, $93\frac{7}{8}$ 94
Reduced, $94\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{2}$	

Effect of Prosecuting Anti-Religious Books.—It is said, and we believe with truth, that the sale of Paine's and Palmer's works at Mr. Carlile's shop, did not exceed 300 copies

in the six months preceding the late cruel and stupid prosecutions, but that in the three weeks immediately subsequent, there were 3000 copies sold. The fact is, the people of England are now too enlightened and enquiring to submit to the suppression of books on the mere *fiat* of authority. The struggle produces infinite injustice, suffering, and ill-blood; but there can only be one result—the defeat of the Intolerants. Setting aside even the spirit of martyrdom which the *Saints* and the *Recorder* rouse in the minds of the converts of Paine and Carlile, the persecuting folly has made the traffic in infidel works so *profitable*, that there can be no lack of publishing agents while there are so many thousands of unemployed and starving poor. That book of Palmer's, about which so much fuss has been made, the *Principles of Nature*, is a heap of declamatory common-place, without either originality or ingenuity, and written in a bad style:—not a hundred copies of it would ever have been sold, unless it had been peppered and dev[illegible]led with the *sauce piquante* of persecution. Gentlemen of the Society for the Suppression of Vice—can impartial men, seeing these effects, help suspecting, that your pretended zeal for the protection of the poor and ignorant from infidelity, is in fact, either a cover for your own intolerant spirit, or a hypocritical affectation of pious enthusiasm for the most worldly objects?

—— *Examiner, Aug.* 16.

AUSTRIAN MERCY!—A private letter from Frankfort states, that the Emperor of Austria had, in his *mercy*, commuted the penalty of death, pronounced last year by the Supreme Tribunal of Verona, against certain individuals for high treason, to *Twenty Years' Solitary Imprisonment* in the fortress of Spitzberg.

Jerome Buonaparte arrived on the 29th ult' at Vienna, under the title of Prince de Montford, conferred upon him by the late King of Wurtemberg.

When the Alien Bill was last under discussion in Parliament, Mr. Peel described it as an essential mitigation of that arbitrary and unconstitutional measure, that all such foreigners as could prove a seven years' "residence" in the United Kingdom, would be thenceforward released from its grasp. The Minister took full credit for this indulgence—and we are willing to believe that he did not intend the clause as a merely colourable, but as a *bonâ fide* provision on behalf of a certain class of aliens; it is, therefore, as much to bring the subject under Mr. Peel's consideration as under the public notice, that we state at once, the manner in which the spirit of this amended law has been violated. A merchant in the city of L[illegible]don having called within these few days at Alien Office, to take out his certificate as a seven years' resident in England, was asked whether he could undertake to say that, during the period of seven years, he had never been *for a single day* out of the kingdom. The gentleman was unable to carry his declaration so far, and was refused his certificate. It is to be observed, that for *nine* years past this foreigner has carried on business, and has during that time rented constantly a dwelling-house and counting-house in London. In order, therefore, to establish the correctness of the meaning assigned to the term "residence" by the Alien Office, it must be laid down that an expedition to Calais by one steam-boat, and a return by the next, will work a defeazance of the new clause in the bill, and reinstate the Secretary of the Home Department in the full plenitude of that absolute power over Aliens which he professed with such exemplary temper and moderation to abandon.—*Times.*

LORD HUNTINGDON.—The Earl of Huntingdon has not been fortunate enough to command the affection of the white people of Dominica, of which island he was two or three years ago appointed Governor. We gather from the colonial newspaper, that for some cause not particularly stated, a resolution was adopted by Government at home, to recall his Lordship from Dominica. The agent for the island having discovered the intention of Ministers, announced it to the Committees of Correspondence; and, somehow or other, the intelligence so mortifying to the Governor got into the *Dominica Gazette*. The printer being called before the House of Assembly, declared that the copy of the agent's letter had been supplied to him by a Mr. Hobson—one of those who had signed a petition to remove Lord Huntingdon from the government. Now, what follows, is alleged on the authority of the colonial journals, not on ours, for we can scarcely credit such a story. It is alleged that about a fortnight after this discovery of Mr. Hobson's instrumentality towards the promulgation of the letter, his Lordship notified officially the fact, of his having "dismissed Mr. Hobson from the Magistracy, and erased his name from the Commission of the Peace!" If the account be true, the noble lord may, by possibility, be able to assign some motive for his treatment of this magistrate, less dishonourable, and more lawful, than that of personal vengeance. It was not in his capacity as a magistrate that Mr. Hobson had petitioned for a change of Governors, or that he had communicatep a document announcing the prospect of such a change. In his magisterial character, therefore, it is quite obvious, that according to low or justice, Mr. Hobson had not made himself liable to dismissal, or to any other punishment. Lord Huntingdon, we acknowledge, may have reasons in reserve, of a nature to exculpate him from the serious charge of executing a great public trust in the spirit of private animosity: but his Lordship is bound to bring forward those reasons, or he must sink under the burden of suspicions which it is disgraceful ever to have excited. As a nobleman, Lord Huntingdon's career has been but short: he was a barrack-master in Ireland on some 200*l.* per annum, when a Learned Counsel, since deceased, made out the claims of Mr. Hastings to this ancient peerage. His Lordship's next exhibition was as a Judge upon her late Majesty, when his votes went uniformly on a particular side of the question. He was, not long afterwards (as we are informed) gazetted a Post-Captain in the navy, in which he had been originally bred—was appointed to a frigate—was promoted to be a Governor—but whether with any disposition to extend the discipline of a man-of-war to an island, we shall not venture to pronounce.—*Times.*

THE NAVY.

. The contingency, at all times possible, of a difference with one or more foreign Powers, ought to induce the people of this country to keep an eye on the general administration and actual condition of the marine of England. We are aware that so often as this most critical subject is broached in either house of Parliament, the etiquette seems to be either to exclaim against all discussion, or to drown enquiry, by a deluge of assurances and boastings about the "excellent and efficient state" of the navy at present, as compared with former periods of its history. The thing passes well enough in Parliament, where Ministers of all ranks have extensive credit for the accuracy and authority of their official statements and where it is not so easy to revive a debate, when once got rid of. Out of Parliament, however an Englishman is at liberty to doubt some portion of what comes from persons in office. We have seen printed accounts, and received many verbal ones, which would greatly dispose us to recommend the institution of a grave and *independent* enquiry into the number and efficiency of our existing men of war, and into the regulations by which the supply of timber, as well as the building and repair of ships in his Majesty's dock-yards, have been governed since the peace of 1814. Is the oak now furnished to us, felled in winter or summer—felled, we mean, without being previously stripped? Is any considerable number of our ships of the line affected by the dry rot? The Admiralty told Parliament that the dry-rot had been completely got under, and for the first time: we know that an assertion of such a striking nature would be apt to put down all further disputation in the House of Commons, being the purpose for which, of course, it was designed; but what we are desirous of hearing is, whether the assertion was *a true one.* Is it true that the whole of our three-deckers are fit to be sent to sea. Could the *Nelson*, or the *Howe*, if necessary, be commissioned for service without an expensive repair? Is the *Genoa* fit to be a seagoing ship, or the *Queen Charlotte*, or the *Ville de Paris*, or the *Dreadnought*, or that fine-looking vessel the *Prince Regent*? Report says that all, or nearly all, the above ships are, more or less, decayed already though all are new since the peace, or have been repaired for enormous sums of money. If so, it is fit—it is but honest—to apprise the nation of what they have to trust to. Another important question is—why should the gross number of British ships of the line be so far short of what they were at former crisis? They are at this moment, we suspect, not so numerous as at the commencement of the war of 1793; while other Maritime Powers, in addition to those which we had then to encounter, are pushing their marine force to formidable extreme. Spain, indeed, is extinct; but Russia increases in vigour and confidence; and the United States are matu[illegible] in both. If it be affirmed that our ships at present day are larger and more power[illegible] though less numerous than before; so, we ply, are those of foreign nations. Upon whole, we are anxious only that the should be arrived at, and that errors nagement, where they exist, should be doned. The spirit of improvement, w[illegible] no reason to suppose altogether d[illegible] where its activity would be most req[illegible] but office is obstinate, frequ[illegible] —given sometimes to favou[illegible] influences—and slow, of re[illegible] ceipt of novel impressions. dry-rot ought to be set a[illegible] pancy or snappishness, or

subject is a vital one: our greatness as a nation is involved in it; and we have a right (the people have) to be thoroughly satisfied upon every point which concerns our maritime power. There seems to be no reason why the number and force, as well as materials, of British men of war, ought not to be prescribed by a vote of Parliament, as they are by the Congress of the United States; or as the amount of the seamen, marines, and soldiers, are annually by our own Legislature.—*Times.*

There are in the district immediately surrounding Manchester, not fewer than 30,000 power-looms; the product of which, at a moderate computation, gives employment and subsistence to 200,000 individuals, and this is a branch of our manufactures which ten years ago was almost unknown.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

THE LAST MOMENTS OF LORD BYRON.

[*From the Westminster Review, No.* 3.]

We are enabled to present our readers with a very detailed report of Lord Byron's last illness; it is collected from the mouth of Mr. Fletcher, who has been for more than 20 years his faithful &. confidential attendant. It is very possible that the account may contain inaccuracies; the agitation of the scene may have created some confusion in the mind of a humble but an affectionate friend; memory may, it is possible, in some trifling instances, have played him false; and some thoughts may have been changed either in the sense or in the expression, or by passing through the mind of an uneducated man. But we are convinced of the general accuracy of the whole.

"My master," says Mr. Fletcher, "continued his usual custom of riding daily, when the weather would permit, until the 9th of April.—But on that ill fated day, he got very wet, and on his return home, his Lordship changed the whole of his dress, but he had been too long in his wet clothes, and the cold, of which he had complained more or less ever since we left Cephalonia, made this attack be more severely felt. Though rather feverish during the night, his Lordship slept pretty well, but complained in the morning of a pain in his bones and a head ache: this did not, however, prevent him from taking a ride in the afternoon, which I grieve to say was his last. On his return, my master said that the saddle was not perfectly dry, from being so wet the day before, and observed that he thought it had made him worse. His Lordship was again visited by the same slow fever, and I was sorry to perceive on the next morning that his illness appeared to be increasing. He was very low, and complained of not having had any sleep during the night. His Lordship's appetite was also quite gone. I prepared a little arrowroot, of which he took three or four spoonsful, saying it is very good, but would take no more. It was not till the third day, the 12th, that I began to be alarmed about my master. In all his former colds, he always slept well, and was never affected by this slow fever. I therefore went to Dr. Bruno and Mr. Millin. the two medical attendants, and inquired minutely into every circumstance connected with my master's present illness; both replied that there was no danger, and I might make myself prefectly easy on the subject, for all would be well in a few days. This was on the 13th, On the following day I found my master in such a state, that I could not be happy without supplicating that you would send to Zante for Dr. Thomas; after mentioning lest his Lordship should get worse, to consult the Doctors, I was told there was no occasion for any person, as they hoped all would be well. Here I should remark, that his Lordship repeatedly said in the course of the day, he was sure the Doctors did not understand his disease; to which I answered, Then, my Lord, have other advice by all means.—'They tell me,' said his Lordship, 'that it is only a common cold, which you know I have had a thousand times.' 'I am sure, my Lord, said I, 'that you never had one of so serious a nature.' 'I think I never had,' was his Lordship's answer. I repeated my supplications that Dr. Thomas should be sent for on the 15th, and was again assured that my master would be better in two or three days. After these confident assurances, I did not renew my entreaties until it was too late. With respect to the medicines that were given to my master, I could not persuade myself that those of a strong purgative nature were the best adapted for his complaint; concluding that as he had nothing on his stomach, the only effect would be to create pain; indeed this must have been the case with a person in perfect health. The whole nourishment taken by my master for the last eight days consisted of a small quantity of both at two or three different times, and two spoonsful of arrowroot on the 18th, the day before his health. The first time I heard of there being any intention of bleeding his Lordship was on the 15th, when it was proposed by Dr. Bruno, but objected to at first by my master, who asked Mr. Millingen if there was any great reason for taking blood; the latter replied that it might be of service, but added that it could be deferred till the next day.—And accordingly my master was bled in the right arm on the evening of the 16th, and a pound of blood was taken. I observed at the time that it had a most inflamed appearance Dr Bruno now began to say he had frequently urged my master to be bled, but that he always refused. A long dispute now arose about the time that had been lost, and the necessity of sending for medical assistance to Zante, upon which I was informed for the first time that it would be of no use, as my master would be better, or no more, before the arrival of Dr. Thomas. His Lordship continued to get worse, but Dr. Bruno said he thought letting blood again would save his life; and I lost no time in telling my master how necessary it was to comply with the Doctor's wishes; to this he replied by saying, he feared they knew nothing about his disorder, and then stretching out his arm said, 'Here, take my arm, and do whatever you like.' His Lordship continued to get weaker; on the 17th he was bled twice, in the morning and at two o'clock in the afternoon; the bleeding at both times was followed by fainting fits, and he would have fallen down more than once had I not caught him in my arms. In order to prevent such an accident, I took care not to let his Lordship stir without supporting him. On this day my master said to me twice—'I cannot sleep, and you well know I have not been able to sleep for more than a week. I know,' added his Lordship, 'that a man can only be a certain time without sleep, and then he must go mad without any one being able to save him; and I would ten times sooner shoot myself than be mad, for I am not afraid of dying; I am more fit to die than people think.' I do not, however, believe that his Lordship had any apprehension of his fate till the day after, the 18th, when he said, 'I fear you and Tita will be ill by sitting up constantly night and day.' I answered, 'we shall never leave your Lordship till you are better.' as my master had a slight fit of delirium on the 16th, I took care to remove the pistols and stiletto which had hitherto been kept by his bed side in the night. On the 18th his Lordship addressed me frequently, and seemed to be very much dissatisfied with his medical treatment. I then said, 'Do allow me to send for Dr. Thomas;' to which he answered—Do so, but be quick. I am only sorry I did not let you do so before, as I am sure they have mistaken my disease; write yourself, for I know he would not like to see other Doctors here.' I did not lose a moment in obeying my master's orders, and on informing Dr. Bruno and Mr. Millingen of it, they said it was very right, as they now began to be afraid themselves. On returning to my master's room, his first words were, 'Have you sent?' 'I have, my Lord,' was my answer; upon which he said, 'You have done right, for I should like to know what is the matter with me.' Although his Lordship did not appear to think his dissolution was so near, I could perceive he was getting weaker every hour, and he even began to have occasional fits of delirium. He afterwards said, 'I now begin to think I am seriously ill, and in case I should be taken off suddenly, I wish to give you several directions, which I hope you will be particular in seeing executed.' I answered I would, in case such an event came to pass; but expressed a hope that he would live many years to execute them much better himself than I could. To this my master replied, 'No, it is now nearly over;' and then added, 'I must tell you all without losing a moment.' I then said, "Shall I go, my Lord, and fetch pen, ink, and paper?' 'Oh! my God, no—you will lose too much time, and I have it not to spare, for my time is now short,' said his Lordship; and immediately after, 'Now, pay attention.' His Lordship commenced by saying, 'You will be provided for.' I begged him, however, to proceed with things of more consequence; he then continued; 'Oh, my poor dear child! my dear Ada! my God, could I but have seen her! give her my blessing—and My dear sister Augusta and her children; and you will go to Lady Byron, and say——tell her every thing—you are friends with her.' His Lordship appeared to be greatly affected at this moment. Here my master's voice failed him, so that I could only catch a word at intervals, but he kept muttering something very seriously for some time, and would often raise his voice and say, 'Fletcher, now if you do not execute every order I have given you, I will torment you hereafter if possible.' Here I told his Lordship, in a state of the greatest perplexity, that I had not understood a word of what he said; to which he replied, "Oh, my God! then all is lost! for it is now too late—can it be possible you have not understood me?' No, my Lord,' said I, 'but I pray you to try and inform me once more.' 'How can I?' rejoined my master; 'it is now too 'late, and all is over.' I said, 'Not our will, but God's be done;' and he answered, 'Yes, not mine be done—but I will try—.' His Lordship did indeed make several efforts to speak, but could only repeat two or three words at a time; such as 'My wife! my child! my sister! you know all—you must say all—you know my wishes;' the rest was quite unintelligible. A consultation was now held (about noon) when it was determined to administer some Peruvian bark and wine. My master had now been nine days without any sustenance whatever, except what I have already mentioned. With the exception of a few words, which can only interest those to whom they were addressed. and which, if required, I shall communicate to themselves, it was impossible to understand any thing his Lordship said after taking the bark. He expressed a wish to sleep. I at one time asked whether I should call Mr. Parry? to which he replied, 'Yes, you may call him.' Mr. Parry desired him to compose himself. He shed tears, and apparently sank into a slumber. Mr. Parry went away, expecting to find him refreshed on his return—but it was the commencement of the lethargy preceding his death. The last words I heard my master utter were at six o'clock on the evening of the 18th, when he said. 'I must sleep now;' upon which he laid down, never to rise again! for he did not move hand or foot during the following twenty-four hours. His Lordship appeared, however, to be in a state of suffocation at intervals, and had a frequent rattling in the throat; on these occasions, I called Tita to assist me in raising his head, and I thought he seemed to get quite stiff. The rattling and choking in the throat took place every half hour; and we continued to rise his head whenever the fit

(*Continued in Supplement.*)

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

(Concluded from our last.)

It is now more than twenty-five years ago, since I first wrote on the subject of political economy. At that time the theory of the balance of trade was in full life and vigour. It was the corner stone, on which not only the commercial code of England, but of all other countries was constructed. It was acted upon by government, admitted in parliament, and received through the city as a truism, " * so self evident," (these are Lord Liverpool's words,) " *digna viro*," as to require no proof, and admit of no question.

The theory, which I have endeavoured to set up in its stead, is, that the wealth of a nation consists in the produce of its land, and the produce of its towns, or its corn and manufactures; that the produce of its land is necessarily limited by the bounds of territory; but as towns produce in proportion to the supply of food they receive, that the produce of its towns is unlimited, and may not only be equal to all the surplus corn that is raised at home, but to all that is brought in from abroad, and may go on increasing to any extent, to which an increase in the quantity that is grown at home, or the quantity brought in from abroad, can carry it.

The corn laws, therefore, by shutting out foreign corn, are the great bar to the increase of the wealth and power of England; as it is on the improvement of our foreign dependencies, and the free admission of the vast quantity of corn they are capable of raising, as well as every other kind of agricultural produce, that her future greatness entirely depends. There is, then, but little use in discussing by what means Canada is to become a great contributory power to the wealth of England, if the means by which she is to become so are to be rejected, as it is only by the copious granaries of corn that she will be capable of emptying into the storehouse of our manufacturing towns, that she can contribute to our wealth.

Taking it for granted, therefore, that the " *dies* " *alba*" is not far distant when the corn trade will be free, there will be nothing, on the event occurring, to prevent the new system of public wealth, which I have endeavoured to establish, from coming into action, as more food may then be brought in to sustain a larger body of manufacturers, than our own agricultural surplus can do, and thus add to our wealth by adding to our manufactured produce. As we now grow all the corn that we can grow, and nothing can be added to the produce of our land, if our wealth is to be augmented, it can only be augmented by adding to the produce of our towns. But as our own agricultural surplus maintains, all the manufacturers that it is capable of maintaining, there are no means of adding to the produce of our towns without bringing in the agricultural surplus of other countries to maintain a supernumerary body. On the repeal of the corn bill, therefore, there will be nothing to interrupt the corn of Canada from coming in, and therefore nothing to interrupt the execution of this system, which will improve the prosperity of England, precisely in the same degree in which it improves the prosperity of Canada; as in the same proportion in which the landed interest of Canada will get rich by the sale of their corn, the manufacturing interest of England will get rich by the sale of their manufactures in exchange for it. The principal point, therefore, to attend to in promoting the mutual welfare of Canada and England is, to make good the long line of water communication, which the hand of nature has so nearly completed through the magnificent lakes of Canada, as it is by the perfecting of this intercourse, that she will be enabled to convey her corn with ease and rapidity to her seaport towns for shipment to England. Should colonization proceed with the spirit and energy, which the miseries of Ireland, and the improvement of Canada and England require, a few short years will make a material difference in the state of the three countries. Ireland, with her large farms, her rich tenantry, and happy population, will be brought to resemble the most luxuriant districts of England. Canada, with her high cultivation and lucrative commerce, her towns, roads, and canals, the necessary effects of extended colonization, will exhibit all the marks of a flourishing empire, and rival Europe in splendour and prosperity; while the manufacturing towns of England, from the vast increase of the agricultural surplus of Ireland and Canada, the whole of which will be poured into their lap, will be nearly double what they now are, in size, wealth, and population, at the same time that the landed interest will secure to themselves never-failing, unsatiated, and insatiable markets, with never-failing high prices.

But it is not that this new system of public wealth should receive nourishment from the colonization and free trade of Canada only: it should receive nourishment from the colonization and free trade of India, and, if no unworthy and contracted policy forbid our repossession of it, from the colonization and free trade of Egypt also. But the class of colonists required for India is very different from that which is required for Canada. In Canada, population is wanted, and cultivators of the soil; the greater the number of her colonists, the greater will be her prosperity: and therefore no portion of the globe can be better adapted for the reception and support of the numerous population and hardy peasantry of Ireland. But in India, population is already far too great; and it is not those who labour that are wanted, but those who are capable of directing the labour of others, men who are acquainted with the practice and theory of agriculture and irrigation for the land, and master workmen, who are acquainted with the principles of mechanism, and the application of machinery to manufactures for the towns, as it is only by the introduction of the skill, science, and intelligence of Europe, by means of such colonists, that any effectual improvement can be made. But no benefit can arise from any system of colonization, unless permission, in the first instance, be granted to British subjects to become proprietors of land, with the consequent permission to convey the produce which they raise to England: for while the practical effect resulting from the theory of the balance of trade, that of admitting money only, and excluding produce, continues a part of our colonial law, nothing more can be done for promoting the relations between India and England, than can be done for promoting the relations between Canada and England, as no good can ensue from raising produce, which when raised is not to be admitted; therefore, if liberty were given to any set of colonists to proceed to India for the purpose of furthering the interests of agriculture, no advantage could be taken of it as those who came out would find no employment, unless privilege of purchasing landed property were previously conceded to British subjects.

But the right of holding land, together with colonization and free trade, are not all that are required for India. When we first took possession of the country, we permitted the natives to be governed by their own laws, and suffered the proceedings of the courts of law to be carried on in the same language, in which they had been conducted before our settlement among them. It happened that this language was the Persian, the native tongue of the preceding conquerors of India, instead of the Hindoo, the people at large being then, as now, nearly as much strangers to the Persian as to the English. At the present moment, therefore, three languages are made use of in every court of law throughout the provinces. The witnesses use the Hindoo, which is translated into English for the understanding of the judge. The law officers conduct and write the proceedings in Persian, which is in the same manner translated into English for the use of the judge; and the judge gives his judgment in English, which is first translated into Persian for the benefit of the law officers, and then translated into Hindoo for the benefit of the suitors. The judge and the suitors, therefore, are necessarily in the power of the intermediate law officers; and it generally happens, however pure and incorruptible the judge, (and not even the breath of slander taints them,) that the richest suitor gains the day. To prevent this obvious consequence, the Company have not only taken all possible pains, by the institution of Haileybury College, to instruct the young writers, who are destined to execute the office of judge, in the Persian language before they leave England; but regulations have been made, prohibitting them on their arrival in India from leaving the College at Calcutta, till they have undergone a strict and rigorous examination, and are deemed duly qualified by competent authorities, as far as the knowledge of the Persian language is held necessary, to discharge the duties of the magisterial office. But how perfectly futile this precaution is, the existing state of things in the provincial courts sufficiently manifests as notwithstanding every effort to the contrary, the most opulent litigant still continues to be in almost all instances the victorious party. If, therefore, justice is to be administered in a less exceptionable form, it is absolutely necessary to rescue the judge and the suitors out of the hands of the Persian law officers, by directing all legal proceedings to be conducted and written in the English, instead of the Persian language, which will be attended with the additional advantage of having but one language as a medium between the judge and the parties to the suit, instead of two. But it is not only for the better administration of justice that this alteration should be made; but it should be made with the view of bringing the English language into more general use, and making it as much as possible the common language of the country. Nothing can tend to advance the natives with greater and more rapid steps to a nearer level with themselves, than opening the sources of European knowledge through this channel.—

" Unde nova ingressus hominum experientia

There is one other point relative to India which it is necessary to make a few remarks, I mean the selection of stations for the residence of Europeans. It is ascertained by experience that the healthiest situations for European constitutions in tropical climates are those elevated districts where the thermometer, when placed under the cover of a veranda, graduates from 65 to 75, such as the Blue Mountains of Jamaica, the high lands of Java, and the hilly ranges of Mexico; though a still lower degree of heat, if it could be reached, would be preferable, as Dr Baillie was of opinion, that the temperature of 63 was that which was most congenial to our nature. But throughout the torrid zone, it is necessary to be at an elevation of about * 15 feet above the level of the sea, before the thermometer can be brought down to a mean temperature between 65 and 75. In the lowl

* See Lord Liverpool's Letter to the King on the coins of the realm, page 109.

* It is proved by experiment, that an elevation of 2400 toises in the tropical zone produces the same effect as to that of the frozen zone. See Remond, Observations sur les Voyages de Coxe dans la Suisse, tom. ii. p. 104.

hich are on a level with the sea, and where e principal towns and forts are usually situated, t varies from 80 to 120. Where, therefore, a choice of residence is practicable, the hilly districts are in all instances to be preferred to the plains.

Whatever may be the sickness and suffering of those civil and military European bodies, whose destiny now confines them to the lowlands of * Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, there is at this instant no remedy, as no inquiry has ever been made into the comparative healthiness of other stations, and no happy spot been fixed upon, where Europeans could enjoy the temperature of their native clime, and found a city innoxious to the diseases and malaria of the plain. Of late however, some interesting letters have appeared in the newspapers on the peculiar healthiness of the Nilgerry hills, an extensive range of high table land, situated between Madras and the coast of Malabar. The following was the state of the thermometer on these hills the first fortnight in † June, at an elevation of about 3000 feet above the level of the sea, at the time that it was 112 at their base.

June.

1	64
2	66
3	69
4	63
5	65
6	69
7	68
8	66
9	62
10	65
11	64
12	65
13	60.

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should it ever happen, that the three presidencies should be united into one, as they unquestionably ought to be, and a better government be instituted for India than that by which it is now ruled, it is not too much to hope, that the English may at least have the glory and delight of founding one city, where all the health that is enjoyable at home may be enjoyed there, and from whose proud towers.

"Terrarum et ferum domini."

they may issue their orders, not only to govern the plain below, but to control the councils of every power in the eastern hemisphere, from Pekin to Cairo.

It is so much to our interest that Egypt should another empire in the map of our dominind become another contributory power to alth, under the new system I have laid n addition to Canada and India, that it is y to be hoped it may speedily again come r possession. Among the transactions of ar, there was no event that reflected more r on our arms than the conquest of this ry, and none that reflected more disgrace on councils than its surrender. Of all the actions that England could make, whether in military, political, commercial, or colonial oint of view, Egypt is the most important. Not only is she the key to India, and the immediate connecting point between that country and England, but no territory offers more resources for e augmentation of our wealth, or presents a ider scope, "*tantum campi jacet!*" to our ergy and ambition.

But there are other views besides those of ting India to Europe, and possessing ourves of the copious produce of the Nile, that d induce us again to become masters of t. It is for the interest of the natives, and e interest of the civilized world, as well as our own, that we should colonize and convert to a happier fate that interesting tract of country through which the mysterious stream of the Niger flows, and which the adventurous spirit of Parke and Burkhardt has already virtually made our own. It is in this now inhospitable region that the latent spark, which keeps alive the slave-trade, is so fatally nourished, as it is from her hidden storehouse that the victims are supplied, that form the human cargo of this barbarous traffic.

If it be thought that the colonization and civilization of Canada, India, and Egypt, are undertakings of too much difficulty to be attempted in these days, and by such a power as ours, let it be considered what was the cause of the greatness of Rome, as it was by conquest and colonization, and by these means only, that she became, from much smaller beginnings than is our existing capability, the mighty power that she was; and if we follow the same wise and judicious policy which she pursued, there is no reason why our destiny should not be as great and glorious as her own.

"Forsan mi-eros meliora sequentur,"

There are four different ways, in which foreign possessions may be made to contribute to the wealth of the governing country. These are by taxation, by the accumulation and remittance of fortunes, by the residence of absentee proprietors, and by the export of the agricultural surplus of the dependency to be exchanged for the manufactures of the superior state. But whether one or all of these sources be opened, whether the wealth be to flow in by the channel of a public revenue, by the remittance of fortunes, by the residence of absentees, or by means of an agricultural surplus, however, it is to come, it must come in produce; and, therefore, if the produce of our colonies is not to be received, no revenue and no fortunes can be remitted, no absentees can become resident, and no agricultural surplus can be imported.

But as foreign possessions are only valuable according to the produce they add, or cause to be added to the stock of the governing country, if an independent state by the single channel of its agricultural surplus remitted more produce, than was remitted by a colony through the united channels of revenue, fortunes, residence of absentees, and agricultural surplus, the trade with the independent state would be of more value than the possession of the colony; for as it would be productive of more manufactures, it would consequently be productive of more wealth. Thus, if the United States of America sent fourteen millions worth of flour, rice, cotton, tobacco, timber, &c. &c. as part of their agricultural surplus to be exchanged for British manufactures, and Canada sent no more than seven millions worth by the four channels of revenue, fortunes, residence of absentees, and agricultural surplus, the commerce with the United States would be of more value than the possession of Canada, as it would give rise to more manufactures, and therefore give rise to more wealth.

But India is at the present moment our "*maxima cura*," and it is of more consequence that she should be advanced to the prosperity of which she is capable, by this system of wealth and colonization, than any other part of the British dominions. Though the sarcasm of Burke—"that if we quitted India to-morrow, not a vestige would remain, from any works we had raised, or any improvements we had introduced, of our ever having had possession of the country"—will apply with the same force now, that it did forty years ago, yet we may trust, if the name of England is to have any claim to the esteem of posterity, and the good of mankind is to be an object worthy of the attention and zeal of a British parliament, that it will not be equally applicable forty years hence. Under the present system of government, there can be no change for the better. The official servants of the Company are solely appointed to collect the revenue and administer justice. They have no other duty or occupation whatever. They are neither permitted to hold land, nor to trade, nor to exercise any kind of profession. They keep themselves entirely distinct from the native, hold no intercourse with them, take no interest in their affairs, have no influence on their conduct, and suffer all things to go on as they have gone on from time immemorial, without the slightest interference on their part. They have no power, therefore, to instruct the native population by any example which they can give, in the arts and sciences of Europe, as they have no power to concern themselves with any thing, where the arts and sciences are applied, it is for this reason that all things remain precisely as they were before we had footing in the country—that the interior navigation is as nature made it—that all manufactures continue to be worked by the hand, without any machinery—that no cities, bridges, roads, canals, or public works of any kind are constructed—that all travelling is by the litter on men's shoulders, and that not an inn has been erected throughout the whole country—that goods are carried from place to place, as in the earliest times, on the backs of oxen—that not a waggon, not a cart, not a plough, not a spade, not a wheelbarrow, has been introduced, and that even the mail still runs on foot from one end of India to the other. And such, under the present system of government, must continue to be the state of things, as without colonization, no opening can be made by which the arts and sciences can find entrance. Without the admission of land-agents, surveyors, irrigators and drainers, civil architects and engineers, there can be no improvement in the various operations of husbandry, or in internal navigation. Without the admission of master workmen and mechanics belonging to the different trades, there can be no advancement in manufacture: and without a body of European land-owners, interested in making the most of their property, and establishing a ready communication from place to place, no roads, canals, or bridges will be made. But it was not for this that India was given to us.

"Non hos quæsitum munus in usus."

But our colonial, our commercial, and our political system can never be perfect, unless we once more make ourselves masters of the connecting point, that is to unite this great empire to England, and which humanity as well as interest alike pleads to us to regain. So important is the acquisition of Egypt, that when the valour of Nelson, and the blood of Abercrombie, had once made it our own, as soon ought we to have thought of surrendering the Tower of London, as abandoning it. To leave this noble kingdom, this dear-bought prize of British valour, a prey to the deleterious influence of the tyranny and indolence of Turkey, is as much a reflection on our own name from our time and passive acquiescence, as it is an act of cruel neglect, and marked disloyalty to the memory of those great men. If the shades of these departed heroes could walk the earth, they would wander over the sacred, but deserted field of their glory.

"Magno mœrentem corpore Nilum."

That private happiness is the immediate effect of public wealth, and that want and contentment never were and never can be united, needs no illustration; and therefore there is every reason for the good of individuals, the good of the public, the good of Europe, and the good of mankind at large to wish, that England may possess all the wealth and all the power which the system here unfolded presents to her, and which, if the reasoning of this letter be correct she has but little to do, but to stretch forth her hand and receive.

With the immediate hope, therefore, of applying an effectual remedy to the miseries of Ireland, and with the more distant hope of conducting to the great results that are here exposed to view, I submit this letter to your Grace, under the impression, that you will give the powerful support of your names and influence to the appointment of a competent body of commissioners to Canada, to report on the capability and expense of forming settlements on an extended scale in the south-west district of that dependency.

But whatever part your judgment may direct your Grace to act, I beg you to believe me to be,

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re is no work written on India that does not n of the unhealthiness of these situations. nant's View of Hindostan. Vol ii. p. 294.

s now ascertained, that the thermometer, outh of June, seldom, if ever, exceeded 75 paul hills.

with the deepest and sincerest sentiments of esteem and respect,

Your Grace's obedient,
And very humble Servant,
J. WHEATLEY.

DIARY OF A JOURNEY
To Poolo Gutlok in the Musi Country.

BY R. TYTLER, M. D.

(*Continued from our last.*)

Wednesday, Feb. 25—We started from *Bencoolen Keechil* at 5 A. M. and commenced our journey into the third range of mountains, now greatly elevated above the hills of the lowest formation, or those placed between *Bencoolen* and *Paggar Deen.* Our course this-day proceeded along the bank of the *Kalindang* river, which we forded, wading thro' the water, because the instability of the stones rendered the footing of the horses insecure, not less than eight times. In some parts, the water descends with considerable rapidity, and the roads throughout were extremely bad, running amidst groves of bamboos, along the steep, slippery, and uneven banks of the river, where, at every few yards, we were forced to dismount, and lead our horses. After a fatiguing march we reached the *Doosoon* of *Kalindang*, at 20 minutes before 7 A. M. and here discovered a village consisting of a few miserable huts, equally wretched in appearance with those of the preceding *Doosoons*. It was with difficulty we could procure at this place either rice, or paddy for our horses; the headman declaring, we might tie him to a cocoanut tree, and there shoot him, but he had no rice. This however proved to be false, because presently afterwards, a supply, though with much ill-will, was afforded. I remarked at this village specimens of petrified wood, that are found in the bed of the river, and a *sampan*, or long canoe, was lying under a shade at *Kalindang*, with which paddy is occasionally floated down the river from the higher elevation of the hills. The day was cloudy, which as I was given to understand, is usually the case amongst the hills, and in the village the thermometer stood at 78 degrees. At *bencooloo Keechill*, I had remarked the first appearance of goitres, or enlargements of the thyroid gland, and the examples of this disease appeared to be encreased in number at *Kalindang*. Tumours of this description exist amongst the inhabitants of the plains of *Bengal*, as for instance, in all parts of the *Tirhoot* district, as well as affect the natives of the mountainous regions of *Sumatra*, and, therefore, it is evident, they must depend upon some cause common to both countries. Yet, this agent, as is generally imagined, cannot consist in the qualities of water, because this fluid, of course, must be materially different in the beds of the rivers flowing over stones, and in those of the streams, that pass thro' the alluvial plains of Hindoostan, but in the two cases the effect is seen the same, and in both the subjects of the disorder make free use of rice, as an article of diet. This grain is frequently employed by them, while in a state of disease, also before it is full ripened; and hence I make no doubt in the employment of innutritious food, and the use of various other unwholesome substances, that afford insufficient nourishment, originates those swellings of the neck that often attain to a large size in *Sumatra*, although, on the whole, I think the dimensions are less than those which I have seen on the Continent of India. Several other indications of *Cachectic* constitution, I had also an opportunity of seeing in the course of my progress into the Musi Country, which in all probability depend upon the same causes with those that produce the enlargement of the thyroid gland. The block of petrified wood, found in this village, upon being broken, were ascertained to consist of matter, in one instance, resembling coarse sand stone, and in another, in the interior of the block, there appeared a deeply black coloured charcoal petrifaction, which was enclosed in the exterior layers of the wood, still retaining a fibrous texture and ligneous colour. But, although this substance appears upon a superficial examination to have undergone the action of fire, a slight reflection will suffice to convince us, that the decomposition has been entirely effected by means of the agency of water. Because, the operation of heat would certainly have acted upon the block in a manner directly the reverse, of that which is observed, namely, the exterior parts would in that case have been found carbonized, and the centre of the mass left undecomposed. Nearly two months ago, I saw at Mount Argyle blocks of similar petrifactions, which had been discovered at a considerable depth, while digging for a well:—and we may therefore also conclude, that the action of the present rivers does not claim any share in the formation of those substances, which, analogous to the stones of their beds, are discovered in the situations where they happened to have been thrown by the force of the Mosaic deluge.

At 10 A. M. we left *Kalindang*, and arrived at the *Doosoon* of *Panimbang*, the last village in the Company's Territories, about 12 minutes after 12 A. M. The road to this *Doosoon* consisted of an irregular path, through groves of bamboos, extensive forests containing lofty trees, and often amongst thick jungles of tall strong grass, named *Lallang*. Several wild plantain trees bearing fruit, were discovered in the course of this march, and at one spot we passed through a pepper plantation, flourishing in a state of rich and healthy cultivation. During the greatest part of our route, the journey proved to be comparatively cool, owing to the road being shaded from the solar rays, by means of the thick foliage which spread on all sides along the path. But at other places, where the unobstructed rays of the sun seemed to be reflected, from the long shining blades of *Lallang* grass, both the heat and glare were found annoying, and oppressive. From one point, we were gratified by a beautiful view of the *Goonong Binko*, which bore north and a little west, the Lion, still above us, lay to the South West, and the prospect of the *Bencoolen* valley, expanding beneath, was refreshing in a high degree;—for a breath of the salubrious sea breeze, which blew over the hills we found truly delightful, after travelling so many hours along moist roads almost, by means of the rank vegetation's luxuriancy, entirely secluded from a current of pure atmospheric air. In the vicinity of *Panimbang*, the field exhibit, growing amongst the paddy, several plants familiar to the natives of Continental India, such as *Cuckny*, a species of Millium, and *Jooar*, a species of Holcus. Many other plants, common in the gardens of Hindoostan, were likewise perceived flourishing in the grounds attached to this *Doosoon*:---and hence a slight stretch of imagination, might easily have led me to believe myself suddenly transferred to one of the *Busties* near *Allahabad* or some of the other towns in the *Dooab*. Pine apples are also planted near this village, but appear rather of a small size and the *Doosoon* itself comprises a few huts of similar construction with those belonging to the other villages. These habitations are supported upon large wooden posts, or solid blocks of wood, bearing some resemblance in shape to an hour glass, or appear like two triangular columns united at their apices, and sufficiently high to allow a person to stand upright beneath the house, the rooms of which are floored with split bamboos, laid paralell to each other, with interstices between them, in such a manner, as to allow water and filth to pass through into the space beneath, that thus becomes the receptacle of dirt of all descriptions. With the exception of superior dimensions allotted for the windows, the Malay huts do not exceed the meanest hovels in India, and their interiors, filthy in the extreme, are coloured with a thick ing of smoke, that uniformly blackens walls and roofs of those uncomfortable dw ings. As we entered the *Doosoon*, which placed in a deep valley surrounded by Hill upon the bank of the *Ayer Doorean*, or uppe branch of the *Kalindang*, the weather felt warm the sky was clear and sun shining. The thermometer in the shade stood at 87 degrees, and at 2 P. M. in the interior of the hut, where we lodged, the quicksilver fell to 86 degrees.

Thursday, February 26.—Departed from *Panimbang* at half past 6, A. M. and having crossed the *Ayer Doorean*, that is shallow at this place, ascended the hill opposite to the *Doosoon*, from whence is obtained a noble view of the sea, *Buffaloe Point*, and the *Bencoolen* valley. This situation I also consider eligible for a subordinate establishment, in the event of the *Poollo Gott* bungalow being finally determined. Soon aft crossing the river at the *Doosoon*, we descende into a deep valley, where we forded the stream a second time, then passed to a small village named *Campoong Kalawee*, and entered upon our ascent of the *Bookit Russum* mountain, the highest land over which we travelled, and forms the fourth in the series of hills, from *Bencoolen*. We reached the summit of the *Russum*, at half past seven, having advanced along a winding path proceeding upon the ridges of hills, and through va forests, into whose interior, excepting where narrow road along which we proceeded exten the foot of man never appears to have entered. Our progress was rendered fatiguing by reason of the slippery nature of the clay, mixt with vegetable matter, that covered the surface of the road, and the roots of trees twisting in all directions, although they sometimes afforded assistance to our feet, were yet in general found extremely troublesome, and almost entirely deprived us of the use of our horses, of which we could hardly take advantage the whole of this march, and consequently passed over the *Russum* on foo In these woods many of the trees have a to immense size, one that I measured return, as high as I could reach, being than 23 feet in circumference; several antiquity, apparently from age have fallen across the road, and are lying in situations where they may have continued for centuries; and monkeys of various kinds are, in the recesses of those forests, found bounding from tree to tree, and making a loud noise, as if they were insulting the passing traveller for daring to penetrate into their sequestered abodes. At length our toil became recompensed by the grand prospect, enjoyed from the summit of the *Russum*, that cannot be less in height than full two thousand feet above the level of the ocean. This mou terminates in a peak, upon which we re to breakfast, having brought water with bamboos, for the purpose of preparing o The spot where we took our meal imme descends on the opposite side, and affor only cleared space of ground, and that n of a few feet, in the course of the ascent descent from this mountain. Far below us *Bencoolen* valley, bounded by the sea, was s expanding from the peak of the *Russum*, and wh we considered mountains the first and seco days of our march, in consequence of the height at which we now stood, appeared to have diminished into level plains. Beneath us, at the distance of five or six miles, the *Singo Candees* bore South, and by East, *Buffaloe Point*, which was well defined, South and by West, and the *Binko* that, on account of the trees, was rather indistinctly seen West and by North. The day was cloudy, and at 20 minutes before 8 A. M. th thermometer stood, on the summit of the mou tain, at 77 degrees.

We began to descend from the peak of *Buk Russum*, at 9 A. M. and after travelling on fo over nearly impassible roads, in the midst almost impenetrable forests, proceeded thro the *Tallang* of *Pamunku*, and reached *Tal Raspattee*, at half past 12 A. M. where we r in a forest beyond the houses. In general the

cool, owing to the rays of the sun being rcepted by the thickness of the foliage, but on entering the *Tallangs*, or grounds cleared the cultivation of paddy, the heat of the atosphere was intense, and, contrasted with the olness of the woods, became almost insupportie. On the side of the *Russum*, but in none the lowest forests, there was observed a beautiul straight tree, that grows to a great height, which is smooth as marble, and to the sight appears shining with such brightness as to seem decorticated; it is named *Cayoo Looloos*, and the same lant is noticed by Mr. Barnes, in his Account of Journey through *Karinchee*, performed in the ear 1818.

We had now been walking, horses in those s being found scarcely of any use, upwards even hours; and after resting about a quar- of an hour in the forest, we were under the cessity of starting suddenly, in consequence of he appearance of a heavy shower of rain, the first with which we had been threatened since our departure from *Marlbro'* Our course lay through ick woods, jungles, and occasionally extensive oves of the largest bamboos I had ever seen. portion of one of those gigantic reeds measured me at *Loobook Kooak*, exceeded 20 inches in rth. We pushed thro' all obstacles with as speed as our tired limbs would permit, and en unexpectedly discovered the road opening to a fertile green valley, or rich meadow, partaking of the character of some of the finest lands n Britain. Through this valley runs the *Musi* (*) river, in a deep, rapid, and broad stream, along the edge of a *Doosoon* named *Loobook Kooah*, which we arrived 20 minutes past 1 P. M. The n began falling as we reached the head of the dow, yet not in a great quantity; it was however sufficiently abundant to render the road slip-, and convinced us, that if much more fell, de over the *Bookit Russum* would become , without the severest exertion; and, account particularly subordinate estawould become desirable, at such points as *Bencoolee Keechil* *Panimbang*, and *Loobook Kooah*. The village we approached is the first *Doosoon* in the *Musi* country, and comprises extremely few houses, some flat roofed, and in this respect differing from the huts of the *Doosoons* in the Company's territory. On all sides the hovels of *Loobook Kooah*, are surrounded with deep miry swamps, which render the entrance in some places inaccessible, and in all filthy in the extreme. The doors generally are composed of bamboos placed uprightly, and perforated at both extremities so as to slide upon two fixed horizontally, form an entrance when required. To r rooms, which constitute the dwelling , because the lower spaces are rendered eptacles of filth, access is afforded by a ladder, sometimes made of bamboo, e frequently the trunk of a tree having otches hewn upon its side. Of all the gs the entrances are fortified, with as much th as can be given by means of the rude ivances I have described, and no doubt are ned to obstruct the irruption of wild beasts, hose depredations are said to be formidable over the line of country thro' which we travelled. While at *Loobook Kooah* a report reached us, ut for whose accuracy I cannot take upon yself to vouch, of one of the villagers, employin clearing the road for our party, having en the day before seized and destroyed by a er, and another rumour was, at the same time, mmunicated to us of the Dutch being about espatch an Agent from Palimbang for the ose of taking possession of *Poollo Guttoh*, establishing a station at that place. No imment was observed by me in the interior

(*) *Maher*, a name of *Siva*, or *Mah Esah* the rd. *Esah* or *Isis*, thus appropriated as the a stream, seems to comprise the origin of or *Moses* the same with *Musi*.

of the *Musi* dwellings, above the habitations I had visited in the domains of the Company; they were all equally dirty and comfortless. The valley of *Loobook Kooah* is sourrounded by hills of considerable height, the soil remarkably fertile, and the productions luxuriant, many of them as the sago, beetle-nut, and cocoanut trees, amongst the finest I had seen. At this place the *Musi* river is deeper and wider than the *Bencoolen* river at *Binteering*, and the scene appears exceedingly picturesque, as this noble stream is seen winding through the valley, overshaded on each bank with the foliage. The thermometer soon after we entered the village, in the house stood only at 78 degrees, and the climate became sensibly different from what hitherto had been experienced. In the evening the *Gadeeses* or females of the village, to the unmber of more than 20, chiefly consisting of old women, or those who presented an appearance of premature age, honoured our party with their company, and favoured us with pawn leaves and a song, for which in return, presents of scissars, earrings, &c. were distributed amongst them. Their singing was uncouth, nor could I perceive the slightest demonstration of attraction, or grace in the whole of the ceremony; and, in every respect, the scene was inferior to visits of the same kind that I have witnessed in India and Java.

Saturday, *Feb.* 28.—At 6 A M the thermometer stood at 68 degrees, and the air felt cold and sharp, the cocoanut oil being congealed in the lamps and bamboos. Intending this morning to accomplish the object, confided to my care, by orders of Government, as soon as breakfast was finished, I examined the grounds in the neighbourhood of the *Doosoon*, and at a quarter before 10 A. M. proceeded to an elevated tongue of land, about three quarters of a mile from the village, on the north side of one of the tributary streams of the *Musi*, named *Kur*, which is about ten yards wide, and easily fordable at the place where I crossed. Directly above the *Kur* rises the promontory, I have mentioned, having the *Kur* on the south, and the *Musi River* winding along its western margin. The piece of elevated ground was formerly named *Tanjoong Tingee*, from a *Doosoon* or village, that, at one time stood, on this spot, but of which not a vestige is at present visible. From this promontory, or hill, is commanded a fine view of the *Doosoon*, and neighbouring mountains clear from the interruption of more elevated land. It was threfore selected by me for the site of the convalescent bungalow; and with the consent of the Depatty Barjudo and Mondiry Rajah, was named, accompanied with three hearty cheers, in which those chiefs cordially joined, *Bukit Raffles*, or "*Raffles' Mount*," in commemoration of the present Lieutenant Governor of *Fort Marlbro'* and his humane consideration for the benefit of the Inhabitants of Sumatra. *Mount Raffles* comprises at present a mere jungle, consisting of thick entangled grass, bushes, underwood, &c. But the chiefs declared, that with the aid of ten coolies, they could in a fortnight remove the jungle in such manner, as to permit the erection of the proposed Bungalow, at the idea of which they seemed greatly overjoyed. Opposite to the site of the Bungalow, and expanding along the southern bank of the *Kur*, lying between that river and the elevation, upon which the *Doosoon of Pullo Guttoh* is erected, spreads an open verdant meadow, containing a rich black soil, covered with luxuriant grass, that is overlooked by *Mount Raffles*, and was selected by me as the situation for the Establishment of the Experimental Garden. At the moment of naming *Mount Raffles*, the sun brightly shone, but soon afterwards upon entering the meadow, in which the Garden is to be cultivated a few drops of rain unexpectedly fell, being the second shower, and no other instance afterwards took place, we experienced in the course of our journey. Having thus fulfilled the instructions received from Government, I returned to the *Bally* and found the thermometer standing at 78 degrees a quarter before 12 A. M. The remainder of the day we spent in such marks of festivity as the nature of our circumstances would admit, and *Salamat Buckit Raffles*, and success to the proposed Establishment, in which the natives heartily joined, were cheerfully toasted, and drank in bumpers of beer, brandy, and madeira. In the evening the Goddesses, or females of *Pullo Guttoh* and the neighbouring *Doosoons*, to the number of one hundred and thirty attended at the *Bally*, and were gratified with presents, with which I had been furnished. To the ladies were presented looking glasses, beads, earrings, scissors, &c. with which they appeared highly delighted, and to the gentlemen cloths, knives, opium, salt, with which they were not less gratified, and, on the whole, I seldom remember in the course of my life to have passed a day more to my entire satisfaction. The joy of the people was evidently depicted in every face, originating in the attention of Government to the gratification of their wishes, by the distribution of the gifts I had noticed, and the expectation of the proposed Bungalows' Establishment to all seemed productive of real feelings of pleasure. At 20 minutes before 5 P M. I examined the Thermometer, and found the quicksilver at 77 degrees.

STANZAS TO GREECE.

Hail to the morn that o'er thee beams,
Herald of days like those gone by!
Which o'er thy night of agestreams,
And breaks thy sleep of slavery
Thy children's second birth we hail,
In tyrant's blood baptiz'd thee "Free!"
May such soon live but in the tale
Of what hath ceased to be!

Thy sons have cast their fetters by
Have burst at last the iron chain:—
Accurst the nation that would try
To bind it on the brave again!
Though few—yet of the glorious band,
Who fight for death or freedom there,
The history of our native land
Forbids us to despair.

From out the ashes of thy dead,
Rekindles Freedom's hallow'd fire;—
From heart to heart her flame shall spread,
Like lightning o'er the electric wire
Again she Walks thy sunny shore,
Each former haunt, and fairy Isle;
Thy spirits from the stars once more,
On thee look down and smile!

Land of the everlasting song!
Voice of the dead that cannot die!
From sire to son which floats along
From rock to rock—as echoes fly
On! thou wert never made for slaves,
Nor form'd for Tyranny to blast,
For Freedom's halo gilds thy graves.
The landmarks of the past,

Thy heroes o'er the tide of time,
All dim and distant though it be,
Still tower immortal and sublime,
As mountains soar above the sea.
Eternity their tale shall tell—
Through future ages, as they roll,
Shall despots fade before its spell,
As doth a burning scroll!

The false One's followers crowd thy shore
Amidst thy scenes they seek to dwell;
Give them thy gift to foes of yore,
Within thy breast a silent cell,
But living may not one remain,
To cast a shadow over thee.
Or wake the bitter thought again
Of shame and slavery!

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19TH, 1824.

(*Continued from page 32.*)

me on, till six o'clock in the evening of the 19th, when I saw my master open his eyes and then shut them, but without showing any symptom of pain, or moving hand or foot. 'Oh, my God!' I exclaimed, 'I fear his Lordship is gone!' The doctors then felt his purse, and said, 'You are right—he is gone.,,

Foreign Intelligence.

Capture of the Island of Ipsara.

Intelligence has arrived in town, stating the capture of the above island by the Turks, under the command of the Captain Pacha, with a loss of 14 or 15,000 Turks. All the inhabitants perished in their defence, the few who remained in contest having blown themselves up in a fort. It appears that the Captain Pacha sent a summons to the Ipsariots to surrender, who answered that they would all sooner perish sword in hand. The Pacha sent a second messenger, who was sent back with his beard half shaved—an insult which was the greatest defiance they could send.

Another account, however, states that the attack was made by 14,000 men being landed on the back of the island, and then obtained speedy possession of the whole. It is even stated that a general flight of the Greeks soon took place, and that little resistance was made any where; that 14 or 15 of the largest and best ships, with the public treasure, and all the principal and wealthy inhabitants had escaped in them; and that the few remaining vessels found in the harbour had been burned.

The island of Ipsara is a small island to the north-west of Scio, which has lataly become remarkable for the hardy and intrepid conduct of its inhabitants, in their various engagements with the Turks; and their bravery has been rewarded, it is said, with a larger booty than any of the other Greeks have obtained. It is, therefore, not wonderful that the Captain Pacha should be anxious, if possible, to make himself master of that island, and wreak his vengeance upon its inhabitants; but it was also well understood that the nature of the island and its fortifications rendered it secure against any attack.

Letters received by the Turkey Mail, under date of Smyrna, state the destruction of the island of Caso by the Egyptian squadron. The Greeks are reported to have destroyed all the women and children to prevent their falling into the hands of the Turks Candia is said to have submitted, but is probable that this refers to the submission of some district of that island which has already been mentioned.

From the Jamaica Papers.

Insurrection of the Negroes.

Extract of a Letter from Montego Bay, June 15.

"We are in a state of the greatest possible alarm. A deeplaid plot has been discovered on the estates near our line, in Hanover, eight hours previously to its breaking out; the consequence is, that the negroes on the leading estates (Argyle and Chester Castle) have absconded and gone into the woods—the whole of them, with the exception of some old women. It commenced on the borders of St. Jame's, and a train of communication has been traced down to the Green Island.

"The Argyle negroes were to commence by murdering Malcolm, their master, and afterwards all the white people; to proceed in burning every thing that would burn, and to continue their proceedings, from one estate to another. On Monday, in the dead of the night, two trash-houses were burnt to the ground on Alexandria estate, one of Malcolm's properties. The military are out. A requisition from the St. James's magistrates to Colonel Moffatt at Falmouth, for 50 men, to be sent from Maroon Town here, (for not one soldier have we, though excellent new barracks), has been refused to be complied with. I am this moment ordered to march, with the company to which I am attached. The following estates are in open rebellion:—Argyle, Golden Grove, Silver Grove, Chester Castle, Alexandria, and Ramillies Pen, and every appearance at the Montpelier's. Three hundred armed men are in the woods."

Kingston, June 17.

The Governor and Council met yesterday, and have since had several communications with Sir John Keane.

In addition to the above, we learn that his Excellency Sir John Keane, K. C. B., the commander of the forces, had sent off instructions for the troops to be placed under the orders of the magistracy of the parish of Hanover. A privy council was summoned by his Grace the Duke of Manchester, to meet on Thursday, the 17th of June, the day the mail was closed.

June. 18.

We were on Wednesday in possession of very unpleasant tidings that have transpired regarding the proceedings of the slaves on Argyle estate, in Hanover. We were yesterday put in possession of the following account:—An old woman attached to the Argyle estate informed Mr. Malcolm that the slaves on the property intended to set fire to the trash-house. The Maroons were suspected of being concerned, but had not openly joined. A notice of this alarming circumstance had been despatched to his Grace, who on Wednesday sent his military secretary over to the Commander-in-Chief with the intelligence. We are informed his Excellency has taken measures to reinforce the militia in this disturbed quarter. Two companies of the Hanoverian regiment had marched.

Since writing the above, we have been permitted the persual of those letters from the parish of Hanover, which, we are inclined to believe, state, that the slaves on Argyle estate, having been promised Saturday for themselves, resisted working on that day when called out, on which the overseers punished a few refractory. A general discontent was the consequence; and after firing the trash-house of a neighbouring estate, they absconded into the woods: many had since returned, and the whole was expected to follow, when tranquillity was shortly expected. We have heard that the *Huron* frigate was to be held in readiness to take troops on board, in the event of the ebullition assuming a decided character. We earnestly hope our next report will bring the news of the Negroes having resumed their wonted alacrity and subordination.

Kingston, June 25.—On Saturday night, the 13th, two trash houses were set on fire, on the Alexandrian Estate, by the rebels, and entirely consumed. This was to have been the signal for the other estates to follow the example; but the appearance of the military kept them in awe. The next day, during the absence of the white people, who were on duty in Argyle, five of the principal negroes on Golden Grove Estate, broke into the overseer's house, and carried away a fowling-piece and pistols; they also plundered the estate stores. About thirty men and four women then absconded from the Estate, and joined the Argyle negroes in the woods. The same night some negroes returned to Argyle Pen and killed five horses and three mules belonging to Mr. Malcolm.

June 18.—I have been stationed at Argyle Pen with Captain Gregson's company since Tuesday last, and have been two days in the woods. Yesterday we secured two Argyle negroes. A company of the 33d Regiment likewise entered the woods, and yesterday secured three negroes, and three this morning. Captain Cail's company secured one or two yesterday. A company of Hanover militia secured three yesterday afternoon, one of them supposed to be a second ringleader. He ripped up his belly with a knife, but it was immediately sewed up. It is supposed he may live a few days. You have heard of the negroes killing eight or ten valuable horses and mules, belonging to Mr. Malcolm. I am glad to learn that the greater part of the Golden Grove negroes have returned to the estate. We regret to state, that the intelligence we received yesterday evening from the interior of Hanover, is not of a satisfactory nature, as from the foregoing we may have induced our readers to expect. Ten negroes, who had been taken up in the woods, were committed to Montego Bay gaol on Monday. Between fifty and sixty of the most desperate still remain out.

Extract of a letter, dated Montego B[illegible] June 22.—"Ten of the Argyle and Go[lden] Grove negroes were brought into this t[own] and committed. There are still fifty more i[n] woods, very desperate characters. From information received, the ringleaders, are [de]termined to destroy themselves. One of [the] ringleaders who had ripped up his belly, di[ed] on Saturday. He confessed that Mr. Malcol[m] and Mr. Campbell were the first to have been murdered, not for any fault they had to find for they always treated them well; but because they were certain that the King and Wilberfore and his party had made them free and which, from their great influence in the parish, they withheld from them."

[*Bell's Weekly Messenger,—Aug.* [illegible]

Portugal.

By yesterday's mail from *Lisbon*, papers [and] letters to the 18th ult. have been received Lisbon, and the country generally, continued, in appearance at least, perfectly [tranquil]

quil. The Royal decree for declaring Lisbon a free port, it has been determined, shall not be carried into effect immediately. It is postponed, in fact, to an indefinite period. A similar reluctance is manifested in the Convocation of the Cortes—a measure which has been described as necessary to the salvation of Portugal. It is now deferred till the latter end of the year, and for a cause which is curious, as denoting the influence possessed in Portugal by the party of the QUEEN and Don MIGUEL. The Ministers of the KING are said seriously to entertain apprehensions, that should the nomination of members to the Cortes take place immediately, means would be found through the intrigues of that artful woman, to secure a majority in her interests, and those of her profligate son. So powerful is that party thus admitted to be in Portugal, which was believed to be overthrown. With such materials for discord at home, the demonstrations at Lisbon of an expedition against Brazil are justly considered to be wholly nugatory. Indeed, in the opinion of the best informed Portuguese merchants, no such attempt has ever been seriously meditated; but the hostile appearances have been assumed, partly for other purposes, but principally to enforce better terms in the negotiations of the mother country with her colonial possessions. A considerable portion of the Portuguese army was absent on furlough, as is usual at the present season, when their services are required in getting in the harvest and the vintage. Lord BERESFORD has arrived in England as a passenger by this packet, as expected; but neither the papers nor the letters throw the least light on the causes of his leaving Portugal. It may fairly be assumed that they are of no political importance, since his Lordship did not hold any diplomatic nor even official character in Lisbon. We recollect that at the time he quitted England, it was understood that private affairs alone led him to that city, and that these were stated to be the adjustment of some unliquidated claims on the Portuguese Government, on behalf of himself and some English officers who served with him in Portugal. Ministers here are said never to have given their cordial approbation to this visit, as they apprehended it might tend to excite some jealousy among the officers of the Portuguese army. The question recently agitated of sending him to Portugal, fortunately for this country decided in the negative, has tended to give a degree of importance to Lord BERESFORD's stay in Lisbon, which it would never otherwise have possessed. We are glad, on the whole, that his Lordship has returned to his own country.

SPAIN.

Among the accounts from Spain so many are apocryphal, that we hesitate to trouble our readers with them. Some information, however, which has been submitted to us in the course of yesterday we are disposed to think better worthy of attention. FERDINAND, with whom common honesty seems to be a matter of intricate and painful calculation, had made the discovery a little time ago, that his *quondam* provinces in North and South America could not be chastised as effectually as they deserved, unless he could first get hold of a reasonable sum of money. But his friends the Priests, having forestalled him there, all the Spanish specie and produce were confiscated. His Majesty found that he must once more condescend to borrow, and even beg for liberty to borrow, from any foreign capitalist who would lend to him. A negotiation was accordingly opened with the agents of certain contractors, who avowed their eagerness to "accommodate" His Majesty; but with this preliminary proviso—that he would give them some decent excuse for inviting other people to share with them the risks (after first securing to themselves the profits of the transaction), by his consent to recognize, or to say that he recognized, the loans which he had already raised in his capacity of Constitutional King, and in conjunction with the Cortes. FERDINAND then, in the firm belief that such an effort of his royal condescension was equivalent in the market to any amount of the precious metals for which he might please to sell it, promised graciously that he would yield to the supplication of the contractors, hinting at the same time, that some ten or twenty millions sterling would be on their part a proper return for so magnificent a boon. Next, unfortunately, as his evil genius would have it, another recognition was thought of by the capitalists—very simple, indeed, but, inveterately galling—viz. that before they came down with the money, he (FERDINAND) should strengthen his credit still further, by a recognition of American independence,—in other words, that for the sake of getting this money, he should previously sacrifice the very object for which he desired to borrow it. Such is the position—ludicrous enough—in which the high contracting parties were placed, after some interchanges of *projets* and *contreprojets* between them. The interesting point of the story is, that the negotiations were immediately broken off; and that FERDINAND will probably wait until he feels the pressure of some new emergency, before his perverseness can be wholly subdued in favour of common honesty towards his European creditors, or of common sense as regards the people of the two Americas.

WAR WITH THE ASHANTEES.

(From last night's *Gazette.*)

COLONIAL-OFFICE, JULY 31, 1824.

Despatches, of which the following are extracts, were this day received from Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland, commanding His Majesty's troops on the western coast of Africa, addressed to the Earl Bathurst, K. G. one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:—

EXTRACT OF A DESPATCH FROM LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SUTHERLAND, DATED CAPE COAST CASTLE, 28TH MAY, 1824.

On the 19th instant I went to the camp (bush or jungle), to see the position occupied by our force, and left Major Chisholm (whose exertions have been most praiseworthy throughout) in command there, with directions to continue cutting paths towards the Ashantees, whose fighting post was about five miles distant; returning myself into the fort, to superintend and hasten our preparations, and to forward supplies of ammunition.

20th.—I ordered every man, well enough to do duty, to be marched to camp, being anxious to attack the enemy as soon as possible, having learnt that the King of Ashantee was rapidly advancing with ten thousand men, to form a junction with the body who were opposed to us.

The forts were this day garrisoned by seamen and marines from the squadron, who were landed, with the utmost promptitude, by Captain Prickett, of the *Owen Glendower*, the then senior officer, for the purpose.

21st.—Major Chisholm succeeded, after very great exertion and fatigue, in cutting paths to the enemy's position about one p. m., when an engagement immediately commenced; the enemy fought bravely, keeping up a heavy fire from bushes so thick that he could only be seen at intervals, and making several attempts to turn the Major's flanks; but finding himself baffled at all points, after fighting for five hours, his fire ceased, and he retired from the field, as we afterwards ascertained, with great loss in killed and wounded, whilst ours, as will appear by the annexed return, was trifling in both.

The advantage thus gained might have been productive of the most beneficial and decisive results, had it been in Major Chisholm's power to follow it up; but neither threats nor persuasions could prevail on our Fantee allies to advance a step in pursuit of the enemy; on the contrary, most of them fled previous to the first fire, others soon followed, and as Major Chisholm at last found himself abandoned by all, except the officers, regulars, and militia, and a few brave native auxiliaries, not composing in all near half our forces, he very prudently retired, without the slightest molestation, to a position rather on this side of that which he occupied previous to the action; and the Ashantees two days afterwards returned to the ground from which they had on that occasion been driven.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my obligations for the cordial co-operation and assistance rendered to me by Captain Bullen, C. B. R. N. (and before his arrival by Captain Prickett), and the officers of the squadron under his orders, and in particular to Captain Bowen, of the *Driver*, whose exertions for five months last year, in mounting and equipping the guns of this fort, drew forth the warm acknowledgments of the late Commodore Sir Robert Mends.

I must also particularize Lieutenant King, R. N., first of the *Driver*, who commanded a division of our forces in the field for several months in 1823, and being a volunteer, was slightly wounded in the affairs of the 21st instant.

From Major Chisholm, Royal African Colonial Light Infantry (with whose civil government I do not mean to interfere), and all officers, military and civil, I receive every support, although their duties are, in consequence of their very limited number, very fatiguing and laborious.

It affords me much pleasure to add, that Major Chisholm, who is really a most deserving and zealous officer, represents the regulars (2d West India Regiment and Colonial Corps), militia, and some others, to have conducted themselves with very praiseworthy steadiness in the recent engagement.

Return of the Regulars, Militia, and unorganized Forces, showing their strength prior to the action with the Ashantees, on the 21st May, 1824, and their losses in killed, wounded, and missing on that day:—

Cape Coast Castle, May, 1824.

Effective, prior to the action.—Regulars, 1 Major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 quarter-master, 2 assistant & staff-surgeons, 12 sergeants, 10 drummers, 211 rank and file. Militia, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 19 sergeants, 446 rank and file. Total, 1 major, 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 quarter-master, 2 assistant and staff surgeons, 31 sergeants 10 drummers, 657 rank and file.

Killed.—Regulars, 1 rank and file; militia, 3 rank and file—total, 4 rank and file.

Wounded.—Regulars, 1 sergant, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file; militia, 1 captain, 3 sergeants, 51 rank and file.—Total, 1 captain, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, 69 rank and file.

Missing.—Regulars—1 sergeant, 7 rank and file. Militia, 80 rank and file.—Total, 1 sergeant, 87 rank and file.

The unorganized native force consisted of 77 chiefs and 5,187 men, of whom 84 were killed, and 603 wounded.

Names of officers wounded.—Captain William Hutchinson, of the militia, dangerously: Lieutenant King, Royal Navy, slightly.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SUTHERLAND, DATED CAPE COAST CASTLE, 31ST MAY, 1824.

Herewith I have the honour to transmit a du-

plicate of a despatch, under the date of the 28th instant, forwarded by his Majesty's ship *Driver*.

Since then the enemy has made no movement of importance, but the army under the King is said to have formed a junction with that at Fettue yesterday, and I suppose he will immediately undertake something, his united force being stated to amount to 16,000 men; and as the rains have now set in, he will not certainly remain inactive.

I am making the most strenuous exertions to collect a force strong enough to cope with the enemy, and whenever I succeed so far as to render an attack on him prudent, I shall endeavour to drive him a little further into the interior, if I can do no more.

In the mean time, I learn the small pox & dysentery are committing sad ravages in his camp, and these are likely to be assisted by want of provisions and the present inclement season.

CAPE COAST.

We have before expressed our belief that the official accounts published by Government present a very imperfect idea, of the state to which this colony is reduced by the late attack of the Ashantees; & as a proof that our belief is well founded, we annex the copy of a well-authenticated letter on the subject:—

Copy of a letter from Captain James Loader, of the brig *Turners*, dated Cape Coast Roads, June 1, 1824, addressed to his owners:—"The war we are waging against the Ashantee nation has proved very disastrous. The country round our forts is in a dreadful state for want of provisions. Thousands have fallen from the sword, but tens of thousands must perish from famine. Beef is now sixteen guineas a tierce at Cape Coast; and flour or bread is not to be had for money. We are as badly off as possible: the season is carrying off daily seven or eight of the white troops; and there is not more than fifty of upwards of three hundred which I found here, remaining. The enemy's camp is very near to the town, and this day we expect an attack. What will become of this devoted place God only knows."

MALTA.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED MALTA, JUNE 28.

"Our trade with Sicily has received another blow by a proclamation just issued, altering the consumption duties on grain as follows:—

On Egyptian wheat, when worth	
35 to 40sc. per salm	1sc. per salm
30 to 35sc.	2sc.
25 to 30sc.	3sc.
20 to 25sc.	4sc.
15 to 20sc.	5sc.
under 15sc.	6sc.

"All other descriptions of wheat are subject to 2sc. per salm more, and every kind 1sc. per salm more, when imported by a foreign flag.

"Thus the consumption duty on Sicilian wheat is at present 9sc. per salm, and the same on the produce of the Black Sea: our operations with that quarter are consequently entirely destroyed. The duty on barley, oats, Indian corn, &c., is 1-4th less than on Egyptian wheat.

"This measure has shaken the popularity of our new Governor. It has been very hastily determined upon, with a view to assist the landed proprietors, who have been loudly complaining. The Government have in deposit more than 30,000 salms of Egyptian wheat, which they will thus be enabled to sell. We sincerely hope that some modification in the scale may be obtained, as otherwise our commerce in grain must be entirely restricted to Egypt. Several Sicilian boats, with grain, have already gone back with their cargoes; and the few operations undertaken for the Black Sea have all taken other directions."

By the *De Cock*, arrived at Antwerp, advices have been received from the Mauritius to the 3d of May. We regret to learn that no doubt was entertained there of the *Delight* sloop of war, Captain Hay, having foundered off that island, and that the whole of her crew, with 300 recaptured slaves, had perished. A part of the wreck of the vessel had been picked up at sea.

LISBON, July 5.—Captain *Rock* has appeared here. Eleven parishes are in a state of disturbance about Alcabaca, owing to the demands of the Clergy for tithes and arrears of tithes. The Constitution reduced these demands considerably, but as their acts have been annulled, the clergy now come in for arrears.

DEMERARA.—We are sorry to learn, that within this last fortnight the gangs of three estates between Georgetown and Mahaica have refused to do their works, and that the principal parts of each of them have been down to the Fiscal, to lodge complaints against their owners or managers. These complaints, we understand, have been, for the most part, of a frivilous and vexatious nature; but we have yet to learn what measures his Excellency the Governor, or the Fiscal, has adopted, or intends to adopt, to prevent the recurrence of this improper and disorderly conduct on the part of the slaves, for the future. A great number of the Negroes from the Big Diamond estate, up the river, came down to town this morning; and if some decided steps are not promptly and vigorously enforced, his Honour may expect to be visited, in a short time, by the gangs of all the estates in the country. A listless toleration, on the part of the Executive, of this string of work by a few evil-disposed negroes, will prove not only highly subversive of all discipline among that class of people in general, but will be a source of very considerable injury to the just interests of their masters.—*Guiana Chronicle*, June 14.

The *Giurnale di Roma* says—"Cardinal Pallotta has returned. His mission, the object of which was to put down the numerous banditti that infest the high roads, has not been attended with the desired success. In point of fact, the evil seems to be rather on the increase than otherwise, especially on the borders of the Neapolitan territories, where it was always more difficult to approach the robbers. An unfortunate individual of the name of Rosetti, who was travelling from Montelanico to Segni, in order to bring his bride from the latter place, was attacked by banditti, and because he was unable to pay the heavy ransom of 5,000 scudi, they bound him fast to a tree, where he died in terrible convulsions. The robbers had been on the watch for the Bishop of Segni, but he by good luck took another route, and so avoided falling into the hands of these miscreants. The Communes of Montelanico and Segni were each to pay an amercement of 250 scudi, but the inhabitants of the former place had flown to arms, and it was as much as the Bishop could do to restore tranquillity. Near Terrescina three other unfortunate persons had been attacked and conducted to the mountain."

MISCELLANY.

Yesterday, at the French Ambassador's Chapel, *Mons. Antoine Pappillon*, aged 79, formerly Curé of the Diocese of Rouen, and of late attached to the French Embassy, whilst in the pulpit preaching on the danger of delaying salvation, as mortals know not the hour they may be called, he suddenly fell forward against the front of the pulpit, and before any assistance could be afforded, the vital spark had fled.

THUNDER-STORM.—On Tuesday, the 3d instant, the eastern part of Suffolk was visited by a violent hail-storm, attended with incessant thunder, the violence of which was fully equal to that of the 14th ult. The storm came on in the afternoon; and an observer thus describes its appearance and effect:—"The cloud had the appearance of an immense screen suspended, and revolving in its course. Hail of a large size first descended at St. Edmund's-hill. Several hundred panes of glass were broken at the Mount, the mansion of Mrs. Cocksedge. The sky-light was demolished, and pigeons and chickens were killed by the ice. It proceeded in a northeast direction towards Fornham, and from thence to Timworth, doing very considerable damage in its passage. Mr. Walton and Mr. Harrison, of Timworth, have likewise suffered to the extent of several hundreds. The quantity of ice which fell is almost incredible; in some places it was six feet deep, where it had accumulated. Next morning, on the level ground, it was four inches deep. Singular as it may appear, several tumbrill loads of ice were conveyed to Sir H. Bunbury's and other gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood, next day at noon. The crops of corn are nearly cut to pieces. The fall of ice was followed by a deluge of rain. The storm lasted about half an hour, and its injurious effects spread about four miles by one in extent." Another account says—"About four o'clock in the afternoon, Bury and its neighbourhood was visited with a most awful storm of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain. It was most severely felt at Horringer, Barton, Timworth, Livermere, Fornham, and Troston. At some of these villages many of the cottages were from one to two feet under water for the space of an hour; and the hail-stones were drifted, in many places, from one to two feet in depth, and congealed in the roads similar to snow in winter. Mr. Phillips, of Barton, had a large piece of turnips entirely washed away by the storm, and a large piece of bank carried away by the flood. Nearly [illegible] barley, belonging to Mr. Walton, appeared as if half thrashed; and the amount of 1,000*l.* was said done to the corn on the estate of the Duke of Norfolk, at Fornham.

Between the hours of eight and nine on Thursday evening, as *Miss Harriet Seymour*, third daughter of Major Seymour, Gower-street, (formerly attached to the Hon. East India Company's cavalry), was dressing for a ball, some part of her apparel took fire during the momentary absence of her attendant, who had been sent into an adjacent apartment. The principal material of the dress being Italian gauze and thin, instantly ignited, and the young lady before she could be aware of the circumstance, was completely enveloped in flame, which ascending rapidly to the bosom, throat and head, rendered her incapable of making a single effort to arrest their progress. In this dreadful state she rushed from the apartment, screaming wildly, and was met on the landing by her mother and the female servants; the former swooned away, while the latter, joining their shrieks to those of the sufferer, made some ineffectual attempts to quench the fire. The alarm reaching to the dining-parlour, where Major Seymour and three or four gentlemen were at dinner, they immediately ran up stairs, and with the help of blankets, the flames were soon extinguished. Surgical aid was quickly procured, but from the dreadful state of the lady's throat and head, very fatal

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entertained of her recovery. Every particle of the dress was reduced to a tinder, though not more than two or three minutes could have elapsed from the communication of the fire to its extinction. Miss S. is only in her 17th year, and was much and deservedly esteemed by an extensive circle of acquaintance.—*(Courier.)*

The Governor of the Sandwich Islands, and the rest of the suite of the late King, on Wednesday paid a visit to several eminent mercantile houses accompanied by Mr. John Lowe, for the purpose of purchasing samples of the different manufactures which are likely to prove valuable in those islands. We understand that they profess a great desire to purchase all that they may want in this country, in preference to deriving their supplies from the Americans, with whom they now carry on a trade far more extensive than is imagined; and they estimate that the Islanders, even in their present state of civiliza-on, will require articles from this country to e amount of more than 100,000*l.* annually.

Irish Assizes.

Clare.—Horrible Murder.

onora Concanon was indicted for the mur- of W. Higgins, a wretched old man, who his living as an itinerant beggar, on the of Easter Sunday, at Currafin, in the y of Clare.

first witness knew Higgins; on Easter y she saw him in the prisoner's cabin; day she saw him begging; he returned risoner's house in the evening, and she er. Monday morning prison- adjoining cabin, came to ; she asked witness whether make a noise on going from morning. Witness replied oise. In the evening of r came again, and request- sleep with her. Witness at first the prisoner pressed her, and (in uce her) she took up witness's bed, d it into her own house.

r Higgins, son to the deceased, said, uesday he saw the trunk of his fa- y; the head and legs were cut off— as found in a pool. Witness, on the g made in the prisoner's cabin, found ing and a great coat, which belong- Witness afterwards saw the his father's body.

of this witness was corroborat- brother.

rew, Esq.—Witness is a magistrate rd that the trunk of a man's body n the river at Currafin, he attend- nquest. Witness, observed marks from the cabin of the prisoner to a the direction of the river; at that e ceased to trace the blood. Wit- ed on the prisoner's clothes seve- blood. There was blood on some blood under straw, in the prisoner's ss was not satisfied with having ed the blood; he was deter- more minutely; he asked for hest; he got the key, and o- pened the chest. There was a policeman present, who took the things out of the chest, whilst witness held the lid; the policeman took out a quilt, and observed that it was heavier than it ought to have been. On taking out the quilt, an old furze great coat was tacked to it. Witness saw the prisoner afterwads in gaol, and had conversations with her. The prisoner mentioned to witness that a certain individual, whom she named, was the person who had committed the murder. (On being desired by counsel to state the name of the individual), witness said that the prisoner was named Patrick; she said that Patrick C—gave the deceased a blow with a heavy stick on the side of the head, as he slept, and that she held the legs of the deceased whilst Patrick —— was committing the murder; and when the legs were afterwards cut off, in order to account for having the blood on her clothes, she described herself as standing in a particular position during the commission of the horrid deed.

Mr. Wm. Taylor holds a situation in the police. In the month of April last, witness found the head of the deceased in a stream about forty perches from the prisoner's house; he found the legs of the deceased concealed in the same place; there was a stone over them. He went to search for them in the place where he found them, in consequence of a letter which he had received, and which pointed out the place. That letter has been since lost; he made a search for it, but could not find it.

On his cross-examination, the witness said that the head, when found, was injured and disfigured.

Sergeant Coffee went to a small spring-well, and in the stream that issued from that well he found the body and legs of the deceased. He went to that place in consequence of information which he had received from a certain quarter.

—— Watkins is in thepolice; he gave directions to Sergeant Coffee to search the stream for the head and legs of the deceased. He sent off these directions in consequence of information which he received from Dr. Murphy, the clergyman.

The Rev. John Murphy is a Catholic clergyman. In April last he told Mr. Watkins that if he sent directions to the police at Currafin, to search a drain from a spring-well there, he would find, sunk in the mire, a bag, containing the head and legs of the deceased. Witness made the communication to Mr. Watkins, in consequence of a conversation he had with the prisoner.

Cross-examined.—The conversation he had with the prisoner was by no means confidential.

Here the case closed for the Crown.

The counsel for the prisoner would not call any witnesses for the defence.

The learned Judge proceeded to charge the jury. He recapitulated the evidence at great length, and in the course of his observations observed, that the prisoner had herself confessed, not indeed that she actually gave the murderous blows, but that she was present at the dreadful scene, and held the legs of the deceased; so that, if her own story was to be believed, she was clearly aiding and assisting in the murder.

The Jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

A deep and awful silence now pervaded the Court, and when the learned Judge proceeded to pass sentence, the wretched prisoner, who until that moment preserved a countenance by no means expressive of those feelings which a situation so full of peril was likely to produce, fell into a convulsive fit, in which she remained for a considerable time. On her recovery, Mr. Justice Jebb proceeded to address the prisoner nearly as follows:—"Prisoner, you have been found guilty of one of the most barbarous and savage murders that the annals of human crime can furnish an example of. The possession of a few shillings, as it appears to us, is all the temptation you have had to commit the dreadful act. That any human being, and particularly that a female, could, for a few miserable shillings, commit so barbarous, so cruel an act, bespeaks a blackness of heart, a bloody temper of mind, which can only be accounted for by supposing that you were, at that moment, under the influence of Satan himself. The manner in which you afterwards mangled the corpse of the wretched victim of your cruelty and avarice, exceeds in horror any thing I ever read or ever heard of. After the murder, you proceeded, it would appear, deliberately to cut off the head and limbs of the miserable old man, who thought he had found an asylum under your roof. How you could have had the heart to do so—how you, bearing the shape and form of a woman, could have gone through the bloody scene, is difficult to believe: it would really be beyond belief if it had not been so clearly established in evidence—established by the confession that fell from your own lips. You must now prepare yourself for another world, for you are no longer fit to live in this. You will have the pious assistance of the ministers of your religion. The rev. gentleman who appeared before us in the course of your trial, will, no doubt, willingly attend you, and be glad to impart all the consolation that piety and religion can bestow. Withdraw all thoughts from this world, for you must suddenly leave it, and fix them upon that God before whose judgment-seat you must soon appear. That you may receive from him that mercy which your cold and cruel heart refused to extend towards a fellow-creature, is my sincere and fervent prayer. The learned Judge then sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on Saturday, the 31st of July, and her body to be delivered up to the surgeons for dissection.

Launch.—On Tuesday last (the 27th ult.) was launched from the Pembroke Royal Dockyard, his Majesty's ship *Vengeance*, of 84 guns, considered the best built and most beautiful vessel of her class in the British navy. The Right Hon. Lady Cawdor performed the ceremony of christening, and about ten minutes after six p. m., she glided majestically into one of the finest havens in the world, amidst the roaring of cannon, and the shoutings and acclamations of at least fifteen thousand spectators, who were assembled in the Royal yard, on the surrounding hills, and in an immense number of vessels and boats, from a punt to steamers of 180 horse power.—*Cambrian.*

The Times, August 4.